

Reagan Says Democrats 'Beggd Away' from Reducing Deficit

By Francis X. Clines
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has accused House Democrats of having "beggd away" from his call for bipartisan action to reduce the federal deficit.

"If we don't act soon we'll lose another year to fruitless political stalling and legislative stalemate," he said Wednesday at a telecast news conference.

In his most direct attack on Democrats in his month-old reelection campaign, the president used the House of Representatives, which is controlled by Democrats, of "dragging its feet" on the deficit.

The president rebuffed charges that he was "dragging his feet" on the deficit. He said he was engaged in a "bipartisan effort" to reduce the deficit.

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financial community was "not quite convinced yet" that inflation would remain low because inflation had accelerated in earlier recoveries from recession. "We are determined to stay the course," he said, predicting the rates would decline.

Earlier Wednesday, the speaker of the House, Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., accused the president of dealing with the budget problem in terms of election-year politics. "On the campaign trail, he condemns deficits," the Massachusetts Democrat declared. "Here in Washington he defends them."

Mr. O'Neill, focusing on the issue Democrats consider the president's principal domestic failing, urged Mr. Reagan to "clarify his position on the federal deficit."

The speaker again raised the question of easing the rate of increase in military spending by "stretching out" expenditures over three years, to save an estimated \$80 billion.

Mr. O'Neill complained that the president in a recent interview accused the Democrats of "acting like hard-line Soviet negotiators," and making "wild" proposals. The Democrats countered Wednesday that their proposal on the military increase had originated with the Republican administration of President Gerald R. Ford.

"We can save on defense," Mr. O'Neill continued, stressing a theme considered likely to be a main part of the Democratic presidential campaign.

Deficit Study Is Key Issue
Jonathan Fuerbringer of The New York Times reported from Washington.

New estimates by the Congressional Budget Office, presented to the Senate Appropriations Committee, are certain to be a key issue in the bipartisan negotiations on the deficit.

One of the first tasks of the negotiators, whose ranks have been expanded to include the chairmen of Budget, Appropriations and Finance committees in the Senate, will be to decide whether to base their discussions on the estimates of the nonpartisan Congressional Budget Office or on administration figures.

Assuming enactment of the modest spending reductions and tax increases proposed in Mr. Reagan's budget, the budget office projects deficits from 1984 through 1989 that are, in total, \$314 billion higher than the administration estimates. Of this, \$179 billion is due to assumed higher interest rates.

Some Democrats and Republicans, including Senator Robert J. Dole, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, called Wednesday for measures to cut deficits over the next three years by twice as much as the \$100 billion reduction the president has proposed.

Mr. Dole, a Kansas Republican, outlined a three-year, \$102-billion deficit-reduction proposal, equally divided between spending reductions and tax increases. It does not cover military spending, which Congress is expected to cut. He said his committee would begin drafting the proposal Thursday.

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George P. Shultz testifying before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on U.S. policy in Latin America.

Shultz Urges Managua To Allow Vote Observers

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State George P. Shultz has called on Nicaragua to allow international monitoring of its elections scheduled Nov. 4.

He expressed skepticism that the Sandinista leadership would agree to what Americans would regard as "fair elections."

[The Swiss newspaper Tribune de Lausanne reported Thursday that the Nicaraguan government has approached Swiss experts on constitutional law for help with the drafting of a new constitution to be drawn up by the assembly that is to be elected Nov. 4. The Associated Press reported.]

[The Swiss paper, quoting Nicaragua's permanent representative to the United Nations in Geneva, Gustavo Adolfo Vargas, said international observers would be invited to Nicaragua to avoid suspicions that either the elections or the constitution were undemocratic.]

Testifying Wednesday before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Mr. Shultz declined to state that if the elections honestly returned the Sandinistas to power the United States would stop its support for rebels trying to overthrow them.

"The elections are one thing," Mr. Shultz said. "There are many aspects of Nicaraguan behavior that are incompatible with peace and stability in Central America. Their efforts to upset regimes in neighboring countries by force of arms are simply not compatible with the kind of world we'd like to see down there."

On Tuesday, Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Nicaraguan junta, announced that elections would be held Nov. 4 instead of Feb. 21, 1985, as originally proposed. He said that the government would introduce a bill to lower the voting age from 18 to 16.

Senator Claiborne Pell, Democrat of Rhode Island, questioned Mr. Shultz closely about the Nicaraguan announcement, trying to draw from him a statement welcoming it. But instead, Mr. Shultz seemed quite skeptical that the situation would change for the better.

"That regime is resisted by the 'contras' because of the things the regime is doing," he said, "because it betrays its own revolution, and the kind of government it is running." Contras are anti-Sandinista rebels who are fighting the government from bases in Honduras.

Taking note of the planned lowering of the voting age, Mr. Shultz said: "I don't know of any country — I don't claim to be an expert on this — I never heard of anybody having a voting age of 16. That's an interesting little wrinkle. I don't know why they did that."

"I hope it does hold a fair election," he said. "We are very much in favor of fair elections."

But he said that to hold such elections honestly, "a whole host of things" must be done in advance.

This includes, Mr. Shultz said, allowing "rival political groups to

form themselves, and have access to people, to have access to the media, to spread their views around, and so on."

"And beyond that, of course, to have an election that is conducted in a fair way," he said.

Mr. Shultz said that in El Salvador, where presidential elections are scheduled March 25, there would be so many outside observers that it would appear that there were "more observers than voters."

(Continued from Page 1) the pilot province of San Vicente. In Usulután, the other focus of the project, the coffee crop may be as little as 15 percent of previous years' totals, one government source said.

Overall, U.S. officials have estimated that the gross national product in 1983 at best showed zero growth over 1982, despite the infusion of \$324 million in U.S. aid in the 1983 fiscal year. This level of economic production is 25 percent below that of 1980 in real terms, officials said.

D'Aubuisson Backers in U.S.
Joanne Omang of The Washington Post reported from Washington: Five backers of Roberto D'Aubuisson, the far-right candidate for the presidency of El Salvador, opened a five-week public relations campaign on his behalf in Washington on Wednesday, trying to explain what one called "the Salvadoran reality from our point of view."

The five are members of Mr. D'Aubuisson's Republican Nationalist Alliance Party, known as ARENA, and are the first of five similar groups planning to spend a week talking to journalists and to members of Congress and their staffs, according to Deborah DeMoss, legislative assistant to Senator Jesse Helms, Republican of North Carolina.

"We want to improve the information level about El Salvador here," said José Francisco Merino, an ARENA deputy in the Salvadoran assembly. "The situation has improved a lot."

Mr. Merino and Carlos Antonio Mejia, an economist who is ARENA's chairman for business, said that Mr. D'Aubuisson was drawing large crowds to his rallies and would get at least 40 percent of the vote in the March 25 election, possibly winning a majority.

Gerardo Antonio López, executive director of ARENA's workers' committee, said that threats by some members of Congress to cut off military aid to El Salvador if Mr. D'Aubuisson got a majority could not be taken seriously. "If the United States is really a democracy," he said, "it will have to respect the will of the Salvadoran people."

Secretary of State George P. Shultz said earlier this month that a D'Aubuisson victory would be respected, despite reports that the former army major is linked to death-squad activity in El Salvador.

Conservative Deputy Slain
Two men shot and killed a conservative member of the Salvadoran legislature outside his home in El Salvador on Thursday, according to the Associated Press. Witnesses told the news agency that the gunman approached Roberto Ismael Ayala, 47, a member of the Authentic Institutional Party, as he was opening his car door and fired several shots.

There was no immediate claim of responsibility.
Mr. Ayala is the fourth conservative legislator to be assassinated in El Salvador since 1982.

Holocaust Survivor Loses U.S. Benefits

By David Margolick
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — In 1943, shortly before the Nazis destroyed the Warsaw ghetto, a 4-year-old Jewish girl named Felicia Grunfeder was placed in a makeshift wooden coffin and smuggled to another section of the city. There, a childless Christian couple took her into their home.

But soon her new family was sent to a Nazi labor camp in Germany. At 10, after spending time as a displaced person, she came to the United States in June 1949 with her mother, the only other member of her family to survive the Holocaust. Years of dislocation had taken their toll, and she is incapacitated by psychological problems.

Like thousands of survivors, Miss Grunfeder receives war reparations from the West German government. The payments, about \$170 a month, are hardly enough to compensate for the loss of childhood and family, she says. But now, she says, the U.S. government has reduced their value further.

In 1980 the Social Security Administration ruled that because of the reparations Miss Grunfeder was too wealthy to qualify for the U.S. assistance given to needy aged, blind or disabled persons under the Supplementary Security Income program. As a result, it stopped paying her \$119 a month.

A U.S. appeals court in San Francisco upheld the government's decision, ruling that under the law German reparations count as income. Miss Grunfeder's lawyers have asked the court to reconsider.

Her attorneys contend that the government is shirking its own financial obligations and frustrating the intent of the reparations program.

"The U.S. Treasury is enriching itself by virtue of the German reparations program," said Terry Friedman of Bet Zedek Legal Services of Los Angeles, which is representing Miss Grunfeder. "It's the height of injustice that the United States of America is profiting by the Holocaust."

When her U.S. benefits were terminated, Miss Grunfeder automatically lost state medical assistance,

which had gone toward psychiatric help, as well.
But for many other victims of the Nazi era who now live in the United States, the implications of the policy could be far-reaching. Although exact numbers are difficult to determine, as many as 10,000 Holocaust survivors live in the United States.

Although U.S. enforcement has been uneven, the West German reparations, generally one-time payments of approximately \$2,000, can be cited to suspend or temporarily withhold the supplemental benefits from people otherwise entitled to them.

Peter Rabinovich, a lawyer who has worked with the Conference on

Population of U.S. Grows 7.4 Million Since 1980 Census
The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The U.S. population has grown by 7.4 million in the 1980s, with more than half the increase coming in California, Texas and Florida, the Census Bureau says.

The bureau estimated Wednesday that U.S. population had grown by 3.3 percent from 1980 to 1983, to 233.98 million. It said Alaska's population had grown the fastest during the decade, rising by 19.2 percent.

California, Texas and Florida showed a total increase of 3.9 million people during the three years as the South and West accounted for 94 percent of the population gain, the report said.

Four states — Michigan, Ohio, Iowa and Indiana — have lost population since 1980. The two states that lost population during the 1970s, New York and Rhode Island, posted slight increases from 1980 to 1983.

The new estimates leave California as the most populous state, followed by New York, Texas, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, Florida, Michigan, New Jersey and North Carolina.

Jewish Material Claims Against Germany, said that with the loss of these payments, Medicaid health insurance benefits are also suspended — an even more serious development, since many survivors are in poor health.

Eligibility for Supplementary Security Income benefits is based solely on need. A recipient's annual income cannot exceed \$1,752, and that amount includes annuities, pensions, prize awards, inheritances and gifts.

German Mentioned in '47 Report Denies Knowingly Helping Nazis
New York Times Service

ROME — A German physician mentioned in a 1947 report to the U.S. State Department as having smuggled Nazis out of Italy under the protection of the Vatican has denied that he knowingly aided Nazis. He said he had actively opposed them and had been imprisoned and mistreated by them.

The physician, Dr. Willi Nix, said he had been in constant contact with a United States intelligence agent during his work in issuing identity cards to Germans who had none.

"I can still show you the scars from the beatings I received during two years in concentration camps," Dr. Nix said. "How ridiculous to say that I would give legitimacy in any form to Nazis!"

He said he had no idea why the assertions had been made by the author of the State Department report, Vincent La Vista, who looked into the illegal movement of refugees in Europe during the postwar period. The State Department made the La Vista report public after The New York Times published an article Jan. 26 that was based in part on the report.

Since then new evidence has emerged in New York indicating that Mr. La Vista may not have been aware that some of the people he was investigating were working with United States intelligence authorities.

In Rome, independent sources have made available official American documents describing Dr. Nix, who headed the German Anti-Nazi Association here after the liberation of Rome in 1944, as a man "of unquestioned anti-Nazi record" who was cooperating with Allied intelligence.

West Germany has recognized Dr. Nix as a victim of Nazi persecution and is paying him restitution in the form of a pension.

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No Wrongdoing Found In Carter Papers Case

By Mary Thornton
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Justice Department said Thursday that its investigation into how Ronald Reagan's 1980 presidential campaign obtained briefing papers from the Carter White House had uncovered no credible evidence that the transfer violated any criminal law.

It said that the investigation was being closed.

In response to questions, a Justice Department spokesman, Thomas P. DeCair, said the investigation did not uncover how the documents had changed hands.

A Justice Department statement said that a decision was made not to use polygraphs to resolve inconsistencies in statements made by Reagan administration members about their roles in the incident.

A department report said that after FBI interviews of more than 20 people since June 1983, "no evidence was found of any plan or conspiracy by Reagan election officials to obtain Carter briefing materials or any other confidential, internal Carter documents."

The report indicated that the Reagan campaign received no classified or government documents not obtained only a draft version of the Carter briefing materials for key Carter-Reagan debate Oct. 8, 1980.

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reau of Investigation did find "internal documents of the Carter White House on the Reagan campaign" among the Reagan campaign records examined. But the Justice Department report said the FBI found that "in no instance was there any evidence of theft or criminal misappropriation."

"In most instances the material in question had been widely disseminated to the press and others and was obtained through wholly proper channels," the report said.

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A Formidable Course

The race for the Democratic nomination is not over — not with just 200 or so of the 3,933 delegates chosen. But the sequence of Democratic contests is a formidable obstacle course for Walter Mondale's rivals.

Next Tuesday comes the primary in New Hampshire, where most Democratic voters are unmoved by union or organizational ties or even by strong Democratic sentiments on issues. The fluidity of this electorate gives Mr. Mondale's seven rivals their best chance — for some it will be the last one — to show that they can attract enough votes to be real contenders for the presidential nomination.

The next big test comes two weeks after New Hampshire: Super Tuesday, March 13, when 613 delegates are selected, more than on any other day in the campaign. (Two small states have caucuses in the meantime — Maine and Wyoming — and Vermont has a "beauty contest" primary that does not select delegates.) It is doubtful that any one of Mr. Mondale's rivals will be able on Super Tuesday to compete effectively in the three Southern primaries (Florida, Georgia, Alabama) and the two in New England (Massachusetts, Rhode Island), or in the hodgepodge of caucuses that day (from Oklahoma and Washington State to Hawaii and American Samoa). No candidate but Mr. Mondale seems to have the

money to compete in all and a message that will sell both north and south.

In the five days after Super Tuesday, 402 more delegates are chosen in caucuses; a week later comes the primary in Illinois. Mr. Mondale's campaign manager, Jim Johnson, spent months working Illinois for Jimmy Carter four years ago, and Mr. Carter beat Edward Kennedy there by a 65-to-30-percent margin. Illinois has never had a taste for insurgents, reformers or underdogs. It is one of the most expensive media states in the nation. The odds against any Mondale opponent there are daunting. It is possible that they can be overcome, and that one or more opponents will make a race of it past March 20. But it won't be easy.

Some will charge that this obstacle course amounts to an unfair advantage for Mr. Mondale. But all the candidates have had an equal chance to amass the advantages that give him a better chance than his rivals to surmount these hurdles: backing by unions and public officials, ample funds, a talented staff, widespread support from ordinary citizens. One argument for the complex system of choosing presidential nominees is that it tests certain skills that have at least some resemblance to the skills wanted in a president. In this regard Walter Mondale seems to be doing well.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Poor Get the Bill

In order to succeed, the poor need most of all the spur of their poverty.

Remember "Wealth and Poverty," the 1981 book by a social commentator named George Gilder? People in the brand new Reagan administration found it a harsh but welcome philosophical handbook. They still do, as is richly evident in a recent book, the Budget of the United States Government for 1985.

It would increase military spending. It would increase the national debt. And it would increase poverty, for its proposed spending cuts would fall most heavily upon the poor.

There are only three ways to reduce the immense deficits that the Reagan administration is racking up: to slow defense spending, to increase taxes or to hold back spending for "entitlements." Which of these steps is President Reagan willing to take?

Cut defense? Not a chance. He proposes another fat increase for the Pentagon.

Raise taxes? Are you crazy? Don't you know this is an election year?

So, cut entitlements. Which ones? One kind refers to federal aid that everyone is entitled to, needy or not, like Social Security. To take on those entitlements, especially in an election year, would require political courage. They involve huge amounts for huge constituencies. The programs cost about \$365 billion a year, a third of all federal spending.

The other kind of entitlements are means-tested programs, like food stamps. To qualify, you have to prove you are poor. These entitlements, aimed directly at the people most in need, cost much less, about \$68 billion a year.

Mr. Reagan wants to cut both kinds. Observe how bravely: He would cut \$2.1 billion out of the \$306 billion for those entitlements with powerful political support, and \$2.8 billion out of the \$68 billion for the truly needy.

Even his proposed cuts in the broad social programs are regressive, affecting the poorest recipients most. But the proposed cuts in means-tested programs will hurt more, especially considering how much Mr. Reagan has already hacked at them. The food stamp proposals are illustrative.

Mr. Reagan's own study commission on hunger has urged him to increase food-stamp spending by \$200 million or more. The new budget would cut spending by \$374 million. It is not called a cut. No, what the budget expresses is a desire "to encourage states to improve program integrity" — and suddenly reduce the "error rate" in benefit payments to 3 percent. But for most states, that is impossible. The error rate in a simpler, federal-run welfare program is more like 4 percent.

In any case, the states are already under powerful pressure to reduce error. The new idea would not cut any more error — but it would reduce anti-hunger spending.

The president wants to spend more on defense but does not want to collect more taxes to pay the bill. So who pays? Over time, he is passing the buck, in the hundreds of billions, to America's children, who will have to cough up to meet the immense deficits. And who pays in the meantime? The poor. Philosopher Gilder should be beaming.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A Second Term: Is Reagan Ready for the Future?

By David Gergen

WASHINGTON — The start of Ronald Reagan's campaign for a second term raises new questions about one of the most interesting and potentially most effective presidencies in modern times.

After three years in office President Reagan appears to have a stronger grip on the reins of power than anyone since Lyndon Johnson, before his 1964 landslide, or Richard Nixon, on the eve of his crushing defeat of George McGovern in 1972. And Mr. Reagan's re-election machine is gearing up smoothly. It is well oiled and well manned.

Far from being a time for complacency, however, this ought to be a moment for hard thinking inside the administration. If Mr. Reagan is headed toward victory in November, where is he headed after that? How will he meet the dangers that lurk just ahead, and who will lay out

the road map? Is Ronald Reagan really ready for the future?

A great deal is at stake here. As others have learned in the past, success in the early years does not guarantee an honored place in history for a president. A thumping re-election victory would not automatically do so for Ronald Reagan.

The accomplishments of his first term and the re-election that capped them would be sturdy building blocks, to be sure. But in the final analysis, how he finishes will count at least as much as how he began.

While I am hardly a neutral observer, it does seem to me that these first three years provide a basis for self-confidence in the administration. After all, how many thought Mr. Reagan would come as far as he already has? From the beginning,

the establishment underestimated him, asserting that his rawhide ways and Hollywood style would never fly in Washington. In retrospect, the relatively low esteem the establishment had for him became one of his greatest strengths. Other recent presidents have come riding into office on inflated expectations, and as soon as the air began seeping out of the balloons they started a fatal descent. Mr. Reagan has played it the other way, continually fooling people by performing better than they expect and making even modest gains look like major victories.

The critics thought he would be so rigid and ideological that he would never be able to work with Congress, much less break the governmental stalemate that reigned in Washington. To their astonishment

he has achieved more of his legislative goals than any president since Franklin Roosevelt.

Spending cuts, tax cuts, the MX missile, the Social Security compromise — all these, and more, were steered through the congressional maze by a formula that Mr. Reagan has put together again and again: First, build up grass-roots support through public appeals; hold fast until the last moment of negotiations; then, with the help of an excellent bargaining team, strike a deal that gives the other side enough to satisfy it, but leaves Mr. Reagan with more than enough to declare victory. As House Speaker Tip O'Neill has put it, "Compromising with Ronald Reagan is giving him 80 percent of what he wants."

In the process of dominating

Washington, President Reagan has achieved an even bigger surprise — he has begun a fundamental re-ordering of national priorities.

Before he took office the Great Society seemed to have become a basic fixture. No longer. As the presidential economic adviser, Martin Feldstein, has pointed out, spending on nondefense activities other than Social Security and Medicare has fallen by 12.5 percent in real terms in the past four years, an unprecedented reversal. By 1986 that spending on social programs will represent about the same proportion of the economy as before the Great Society. Defense, which declined so that the higher social bills could be paid, has risen nearly 40 percent in real terms since 1980.

Whether by choice or necessity, the priorities have shifted. Did anyone seriously believe it would occur so soon after Vietnam? Anyone, that is, other than Ronald Reagan himself?

But perhaps the biggest surprise of all concerns the presidency itself. For several years conventional wisdom has held that the presidency has become unmanageable, mired down by forces ranging from the decline of political parties to the rise of modern television. By the end of President Carter's term, one of his most respected advisers, Lloyd Cutler, was writing that the Constitution ought to be altered so that Americans would have more of a parliamentary system and presidents could govern more effectively.

But Mr. Reagan's first three years suggest that the need was for a change not of constitution but of leadership. He has re-emerged the presidency. There is a vibrancy in the office now that Americans had all but forgotten, and surely the country is the better for it.

And yet, there is something that nags about all this, and it is not just the deficits or the troubles in Lebanon. There is something more fundamental that needs to be addressed. Naturally enough, the White House today is preoccupied with winning in November and is bending almost all its energies toward that end. But one has to wonder if sufficient attention is being given to what lies beyond November, where Ronald Reagan's historic reputation could rest so heavily.

The matter deserves serious attention, for it is widely recognized in the administration that the tasks of governing beyond 1984 will be enormous. It is not too late to get on with the planning. The content of the second term cannot be placed on hold until after November.

This is the first of two articles. The writer stepped down last month as President Reagan's director of communications and is now a fellow at the Institute of Politics at Harvard and the American Enterprise Institute in Washington. He contributed this column to The Washington Post.

The Threat To Security Is Deficits

By Stanley Karnow

WASHINGTON — The Lebanon debacle, the simmering insurgencies in Central America, tensions with the Soviet Union and other foreign policy problems are bad enough. But the most serious threat to America's security is the gigantic federal budget deficit.

Whatever happens in the world, short of nuclear war, the key to global stability is a sound U.S. economy. In recent weeks the experts have been unanimous in expressing alarm that the United States is headed for a slump unless the Reagan administration reduces the deficit.

Addressing a congressional committee early this month, the Federal Reserve chairman, Paul Volcker, cautioned that the deficit poses a "clear and present danger" to the economy, adding that there is "not much time" left to avert the worst.

His warning has been echoed by Henry Kaufman, the Wall Street guru, who foresees the deficit creating "circumstances that will bring on another recession." The concern is shared by Martin Feldstein, chairman of the president's Council of Economic Advisers, for whom cutting the deficit is a priority.

Mr. Reagan is aware of these appeals but refuses to take the steps that could help ease the pressure, partly for short-term political motives and partly out of ideology.

One measure that would certainly help would be a boost in taxes to increase government revenues. Mr. Reagan evidently believes that a tax increase in an election year would

damage his chances for another term in the White House.

Another way to curb spending would be to trim the military budget. But Mr. Reagan is convinced that there is no alternative for guaranteeing America's safety but to build military hardware.

So the president who promised to balance the budget is moving in precisely the opposite direction. The deficit is calculated to be \$194 billion for this fiscal year and could reach \$325 billion by 1989.

According to a recent study underwritten by American Telephone and Telegraph, the deficit is a "clear and present danger" to the economy, adding that there is "not much time" left to avert the worst.

One measure that would certainly help would be a boost in taxes to increase government revenues. Mr. Reagan evidently believes that a tax increase in an election year would

used, thus making American exports too expensive to compete effectively. As a result, the U.S. trade deficit has reached appalling proportions.

In 1965, imports were 4.3 percent of the manufactured goods sold in America. By 1980 the figure had climbed to 13.5 percent. The trade deficit this year will probably be \$100 billion as foreign products pour in and deprive Americans of an estimated 2 million jobs.

Another recent report showed high interest rates attracting so much overseas capital that foreign investment in America could soon exceed U.S. investment abroad.

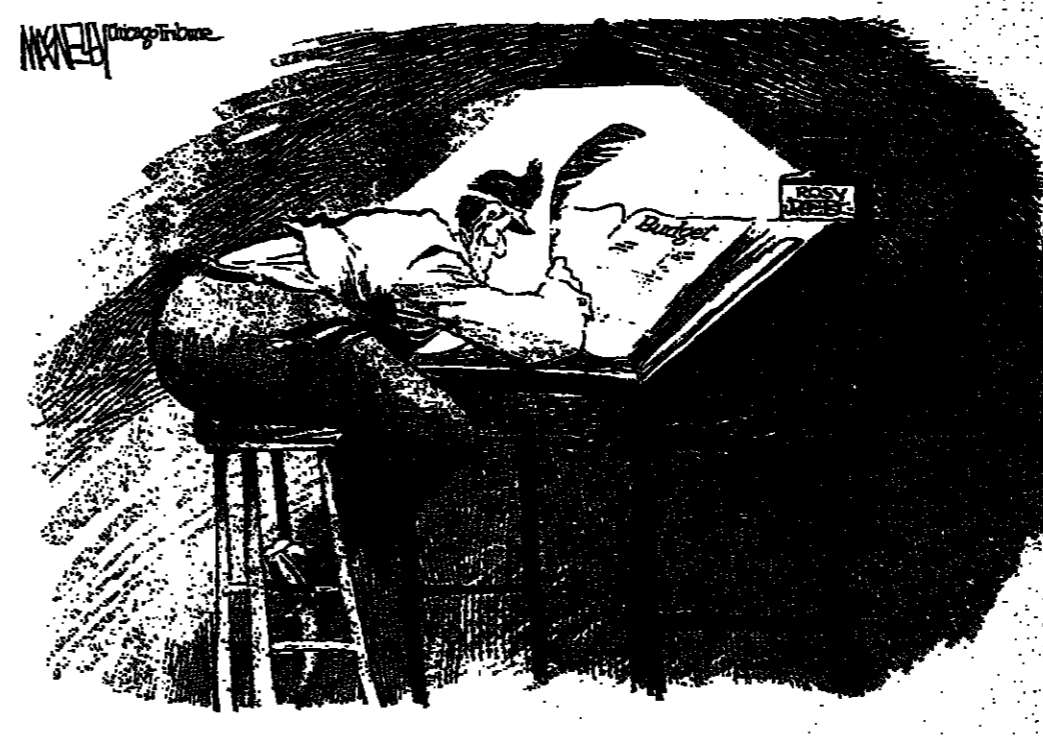
At this pace the United States will join Brazil and Mexico, becoming a nation in which money flooded in from abroad to develop an expanding economy, has the United

States been in such a situation. The risk, as Mr. Feldstein noted not long ago, is that the foreigners will keep putting money into America only as long as interest rates remain high and they can reap a fat return on their investment. Meanwhile the inflow of outside capital will strangle American business, which would have trouble borrowing.

Mr. Volcker and others submit that curbing the budget deficit by \$50 billion a year would be significant. The place to prune is military spending, which is due to skyrocket to \$348.6 billion next year by 1987.

There is no doubt that America needs a strong military establishment. But more guns, ships and airplanes are not going to assure America's stability and security if the U.S. economy collapses in the process.

Tribune and Register Syndicate.



Other Opinion

Lebanon: Arena and Prey

Israel cannot just walk away from Lebanon as the West is doing. It has to get credible guarantees of security for its northern frontier. If the Syrians really want Israeli withdrawal, they will have to allow guarantees to be given by someone — whether it is a new government in Beirut or a de facto authority in the south. But Syria may prefer to keep Israel on the rack in southern Lebanon, wearing her out by encouraging violent resistance against her rule and against any surrogates.

That would be a dangerous option because Israel could decide, if the pressure became intolerable, to respond with the all-out attack on Syria which many Israelis believe to be inevitable sooner or later in any case.

—The Times (London).

The situation is still too volatile to be regarded as a total breakdown. Struggles for hegemony will continue, repeating the cycle of cease-fires and resumed fighting. Nonetheless, the Lebanon situation will depend largely on the firmness of Washington's resolve.

—Seoul Shitman.

Walter Mondale in '84

Iowa's caucuses are perhaps the least scientific method of testing public opinion, short of a Soviet general election, that has been devised by politicians. Such Democrats as were keen enough to brave the Midwest winter trooped

to their community halls, discussed the merits of various candidates, voted on a show of hands and telephoned the results through to a center for adding. Iowa's significance is solely that it is the first test of electoral opinion that can be televised. With all these reservations, Mr. Mondale's achievement of almost 49 percent of the total vote in a field of seven is dramatic. He must now be considered a certain bet for his party's presidential nomination.

—The Daily Telegraph (London).

... and Ted Kennedy in '88?

There are those who believe that the next Democratic president is not spending the week campaigning in New Hampshire but has quietly celebrated his 52d birthday in Washington. Ted Kennedy turned 52 on Wednesday, and there are power brokers and political experts who believe he is the Democrat who will succeed Ronald Reagan in the White House — in 1988. Those of us who cannot predict next fall's election can hardly foresee events four years away, so this is no prediction. (Mr. Kennedy predicts that there will be a Democrat in the White House in 1988, for whose reelection he will campaign.) But Ted Kennedy has become a very influential senator. Time matters in the Senate, and he has spent 21 years there. This time next year he will be the eighth most senior of the 100 senators. If it is a Democratic Senate, his chairmanships will give him significant leverage.

—Theo Lippman Jr. in The Baltimore Sun.

Sartawi and Israel: Intrigue and Failure All Round

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — Partial reports have surfaced on negotiations in which the PLO supposedly promised in June 1982 to recognize Israel, and the United States supposedly promised in turn to recognize the PLO. According to participants, the exchange was blocked by Israel's invasion of Lebanon on June 6 of that year. This is far from the whole story, which, like so much of the Middle East record, is composed of ambiguity and betrayal.

A key figure was Dr. Issam Sartawi, a member of the Palestine National Council who was instrumental in Yasser Arafat's diplomatic successes. Dr. Sartawi was a persistent, if credulous, seeker of a Palestinian peace with Israel. On Sunday, June 20, 1982, he called me in despair to say there had been a PLO-U.S. agreement but Washington had set it aside so that Israel could destroy the PLO in Beirut. That was in the middle of the terrible siege.

I thought that publication of such documents might force an end to the bloodshed. We spent 10 hours going over it all. He wanted me to publish his personal appeal to Mr. Arafat to keep on fighting to the end. I pleaded for consideration of the Lebanese who were dying in the cross fire, but he brushed my aside as hostages.

"I risked my life for peace," Dr. Sartawi said. "I may be shot in the

next few days." That was his explanation for refusing permission to publish documents which, he argued, were proof of U.S.-PLO agreement.

There were three papers. The first, dated April 22, was a memo to Mohammed Mzali, Tunisia's prime minister, who was about to visit President Reagan. It said European leaders had agreed with Dr. Sartawi on the following formula for recognition:

Dr. Sartawi would make a public declaration in Europe reviewing various resolutions of the Palestine National Council; he planned it for June 14. He would then say, "It follows therefore that the PLO recognizes the right of Israel to exist and denies that it has any desire to destroy the state of Israel, as proved by the fact that all articles of the PLO charter which contradict this position have been officially amended through PNC resolutions." That was evasion, getting around any formal amendment by holding that subsequent resolutions changed the charter.

Dr. Sartawi's memo added that the PLO would not repudiate his statement and that Chairman Arafat would "exercise the privilege of endorsing it" when he was received by European leaders. But there was no direct commitment from Mr. Arafat, who sometimes used Dr. Sartawi and sometimes rebuffed him.

On April 28, Mr. Mzali was given a reply in a meeting with Undersecretary of State Walter Stoen and the assistant secretary for Middle East affairs, Nicolas Veliotis. The reply was on plain paper, with no heading, no date and no signature.

It began, "I refer to your discussion with the Secretary and the President concerning the message from Mr. Arafat." It went on to repeat the established American position on PLO recognition of Israel, urged "moderate Arab nations" to do the same, and concluded that that "would open a dramatic new possibility for moving toward peace."

Dr. Sartawi took it as American acceptance of his intricate offer, but that was nowhere stated nor was the paper official. On May 14 he gave the paper official. On May 14 he gave the paper official. On May 14 he gave the paper official.

At this point the United States will join Brazil and Mexico, becoming a nation in which money flooded in from abroad to develop an expanding economy, has the United

States been in such a situation. The risk, as Mr. Feldstein noted not long ago, is that the foreigners will keep putting money into America only as long as interest rates remain high and they can reap a fat return on their investment. Meanwhile the inflow of outside capital will strangle American business, which would have trouble borrowing.

Mr. Volcker and others submit that curbing the budget deficit by \$50 billion a year would be significant. The place to prune is military spending, which is due to skyrocket to \$348.6 billion next year by 1987.

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Tribune and Register Syndicate.

good offices to prevent Israel from exploiting any situation and invading Lebanon." Official U.S. acknowledgment and early reception of a PLO delegation were specified.

The United States never answered Israel's defense minister, Ariel Sharon, visited Washington from May 22 to 27 and made clear his plan to invade Lebanon, destroy the PLO and install a strong central government in Beirut. Secretary of State Alexander Haig tacitly endorsed the plan. Meanwhile Mr. Arafat equivocated. Israel invaded on June 6.

There had been waffling all round. Dr. Sartawi said he was "leading the PLO from the back row," but Mr. Arafat overruled him. In April 1983 Dr. Sartawi was shot down in Portugal. Abu Nidal, the Syrian-backed terrorist, claimed responsibility, but Mohammed Labadi, Mr. Arafat's spokesman who went over to the PLO rebels, later said that Mr. Arafat gave the green light for the murder.

More important, Dr. Sartawi's friend, former American Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, suspected the same. Dr. Sartawi did want peace, but it is always too little and too late in the Middle East, where intrigue has unforeseeable consequences.

Now, Lebanon is paying. It is time for real concessions from all sides.

The New York Times.

LETTERS

Igor Andropov's Exit

There is one error in the otherwise admirable report by John Burns on Yuri Andropov. ("A Death in the Kremlin: Suddenly, New Details Revealed," Feb. 14). Mr. Burns says that Mr. Andropov's son, Igor, did not leave the Soviet Union until Thursday, Feb. 9, the day of his father's death, and arrived too late to see him.

Igor Andropov left the Stockholm conference on Tuesday, two days before his father's death, and immediately after making a speech in which he accused the United States of preparing for nuclear war. He left the session early to catch a direct Aeroflot flight to Moscow which leaves at 12:50 p.m. Stockholm time. Thus he did not hear the sharp rebuttals by the U.S. and British negotiators.

Mr. Burns is correct in saying that continuing to attend the conference while his father was approaching death had placed great strains on Igor Andropov, although of course he was outside the Soviet delegation and knew what was bothering him.

He is expected to return to Stockholm before the current session ends on March 16, but the question is whether he will be in the Soviet delegation when the conference resumes in May. He is now listed as number two, which is rather higher than his experience would normally warrant.

AMBROSE PALMER, Stockholm.

The Slanging Is Mutual

In his opinion column "When Moscow Gives Up on Washington" (Feb. 11), Professor Seymour M. Hersh blames the slanging match between Washington and Moscow on Washington. Similarly, other commentators have singled out President Reagan's "evil empire" speech. But this is to forget that the Kremlin-controlled media had long before been calling President Reagan the "mad man in Washington" and comparing him to Adolf Hitler.

H. KING HEDINGER, Cardiff, Spain.

Not Necessarily Dull

Le Monde (and in other opinion, Feb. 14) says Kissinger's speech was an imaginative transitional period, but the same was said about John F. Kennedy, and what concerned Kissinger's most ardent followers.

ALEXANDER S. REINHARDT, Los Angeles.

Mubarak and Israel: Standing By the Peace Treaty

By Joyce R. Starr

CAIRO — "We need the peace process to solve our internal problems," says Butros Ghali, Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs. "We have the will to continue."

There are strong indications that Egypt's commitment to its 1979 peace treaty with Israel remains a fundamental matter of self-interest and, further, that Egypt's recent reconciliation with Yasser Arafat and the Islamic conference are signs that other Arabs are moving in Egypt's direction, and not the reverse.

"We have our objective," says a senior member of the Egyptian cabinet. "We want peace, and we wish to rebuild our country. But try to give me the objective of any other country in the greater Gulf area, and I will tell you they do not know what they want. It is like dealing with ghosts."

Egyptian criticism of other Arab powers is no longer oblique. Senior officials accuse the Saudis of "thinking they hold the balance of power, when this is not true," and of "pumping money into people like the Syrians, believing they can influence them, then finding it impossible to stop." The Syrians, it is stated, have a policy "that goes against the interests of the Arab world," while Iranian Shiites are labeled a "new and threatening force on the regional stage."

Cabinet officers are prepared to offer a frank assessment of Egypt's

internal needs and regional priorities that would have been unthinkable in the mid-1970s. Far from denouncing the 1979 treaty with Israel, they give the impression that Egypt's stability and security depend on that accord and momentum in the peace process.

From Cairo's vantage, the cold peace imposed on Israel in the last five years has been a matter of tactics and expedience. But the 1979 agreement itself is viewed by the top echelons of the government as Egypt's principal strategic priority.

One reason for that is Egypt's chosen dependence on the United States. While the leftist intellectual elite of Cairo never tires of warning, "Let the United States beware — we have other options," responsible Egyptian military authorities make it clear that the opposite is the case.

Reliance on U.S. military assistance and equipment is now an imperative of Egyptian military planning that makes possible an ambitious target for force-structure reduction in the coming five years and thus an urgently required cut in defense spending. "We're looking for quality over quantity," Defense Minister Abu Ghazala said. "Our goal is to bring down the present level of 450,000 men to 300,000 by 1989."

War with Libya is now perceived

as the highest military threat, "but we can tolerate it if we have the right equipment," Mr. Ghazala said. And the right equipment is American.

The French are offering 7.5-percent interest on military purchases, as against an exorbitant U.S. 14 percent, but Cairo has made the critical decision to opt for uniformity of systems. "The quality of weapons as compared to France is about the same," Mr. Ghazala said, "but we feel that America is our friend and partner in the peace process. We don't care if Israel receives billions, but Washington must be fair enough to help us as well."

With the arms debt now at an estimated \$5 billion, (and debt servicing reaching an estimated \$500 million by 1985), President Hosni Mubarak's February request for an increase in grants on a par with Israel is yet a further link in U.S.-Egyptian relations. Also, according to Mr. Ghazala, Egypt will require an estimated \$1.3 billion in U.S. assistance in each of the next five years just to make up for the deterioration of equipment.

Regional destabilization is a pressing concern, outweighing even such acutely felt embarrassments as the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. "Our policy is to reinforce the moderates," Mr. Ghali said, "not only inside the

Arab world but also within Israel. Any failure will only reinforce extremism throughout our region."

Counterterrorism has become the main emphasis of military training in Egypt, in the face of an increasing threat of destabilization attempts by Iran, Syria and Libya. "What do you think 6,000 Cubans, 5,000 Soviets and several hundred Koreans, Pakistani, Turkish and Palestinian pilots are doing in Libya?" Mr. Ghazala asked. "Playing chess?"

A 1983 poll by a leading University of Cairo researcher showed that the vast majority of Egyptians believe that peace with Israel was the right step. Mohammed Abdullahi, chairman of the People's Assembly, says that "if you took a referendum today, 90 percent of the people would support the peace process, because it meets their basic needs."

A senior Western diplomat said, "Most Egyptians are just trying to survive, and therefore economic issues are the priority. They may have their disappointments with the peace process, but essentially no one is interested in going back to war."

The writer, representative in the Middle East of Georgetown University's Center for Strategic and International Studies, contributed this article to the International Herald Tribune.

FROM OUR FEB. 24 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Paris Crowds Feb. Mardi Gras
PARIS — When Paris began to transform itself into a busy, commercial, industrial and manufacturing city, Carnival began gradually to decline. However, Parisians are conservative enough to like a "day off," and a much worse pretext than Mardi Gras would be good enough to draw them all to their Grand Boulevards. It was a fine, sunny day, too, which is exceptional for Mardi Gras, so for once, tradition and circumstance aiding, it was no wonder that the crowds in the city (on Feb. 23) broke the records of several years. From two o'clock on the moving streams of people along the boulevards continued to increase in density. Confetti vendors sold their bags of little colored papers almost without crying the traditional "Qui n'a pas son kilo?"

1934: Churchill Blames the Germans
OXFORD, England — Winston Churchill's affirmation of Germany's war guilt sent a young Teuton striding from the hall when the veteran statesman visited the university Conservative Club here (on Feb. 23). Mr. Churchill had the unusual experience of undergoing a third-degree examination at the hands of 700 undergraduates, who were allowed to ask any questions they wished. The German student, A.F.K. Schlepergrell, asked, "Will you give me an answer, yes or no, to the question, 'Do you think the German people were responsible for the war?'" The journalist-soldier-statesman-statesman advanced slowly to the despatch box, and replied: "Yes." To the accompaniment of the assembly's cheers for the speaker, Schlepergrell marched from the hall.

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Isolation, Policy of Moderation Hamstring Italy's Communists

By Henry Tanner

International Herald Tribune

ROME — The Italian Communist Party's position as political outsiders, and its difficulties in combining moderation with effective opposition, were shown clearly in recent days in confrontations with the Socialist prime minister, Bettino Craxi.

The Communists have no potential allies among the other political parties. They are strong enough to make their views felt in almost every field but have no chance for government power in the foreseeable future.

The Communist Party has consistently been getting 30 percent of the vote in national elections. There are a few independent leftist members of the legislature elected on the Communist ticket and a couple of small communist groups outside the party, but they do not add significantly to the Communists' voice in the legislature.

Moreover, the Italian Communists began a trend toward moderation in the mid-1970s with their creation of Eurocommunism. The term signified independence from Moscow and willingness to work not for revolution but for political reform within the rules of parliamentary democracy.

Those two principles remain the party's guidelines even though the word "Eurocommunism" is virtually forgotten.

In the late 1970s, Enrico Berlinguer, the party secretary, sought a "historic compromise" with the ruling Christian Democrats. The most he attained was that the party became an official "government party," which meant that it voted with the government in exchange for close consultation but did not enter the cabinet. The system collapsed when the leadership of the Christian Democrats changed.

The Communists then put their hope in an alliance with the Socialists to create a "leftist alternative" to the Christian Democrat-led governments. But Mr. Craxi, who took over the Socialist Party in 1976, led it steadily further to the right and out of the shadow of the Communists.

When he became prime minister last August, officials said that was

NEWS ANALYSIS

the "alternative," meaning that the leftward trend would stop just where Mr. Craxi stood. Mr. Craxi now is regarded by the Communists as their chief enemy, no longer a potential ally.

The Communists are finding it difficult to be both moderate and an effective opposition party.

They are in favor of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, although not all its decisions. Mr. Berlinguer once said, "NATO is needed for our protection."

The Communists' opposition to the stationing of U.S. cruise missiles in Sicily has been so tepid that the party has missed a potentially good political issue and made life easy for Mr. Craxi on an important point. The missiles are due for deployment in March.

So distant had the Italian Communists become from Moscow that they were surprised when Konstantin U. Chernenko became party leader. Communist officials here confess that neither Mr. Berlinguer nor anyone else from Rome had ever had a real talk with Mr. Chernenko and that they had little more inkling about his intentions than most Western university professors.

The Italian party had set its hopes on Yuri V. Andropov, thinking he would institute efficient government at home and then become

more open on vital East-West issues.

Domestically, the trend toward moderation within the Italian Communist Party showed even during the past few days when the Communists had one of their sharpest setbacks in years.

Angered over Mr. Craxi's government decree on workers' wages to override the CGIL, the Communist labor union, Mr. Berlinguer made one of the toughest speeches of his career to the party's Central Committee, clearly implying that the party is bent on bringing Mr. Craxi down.

But L'Unità, the party newspaper, in its report on the speech, softened the threat by putting it in the future tense. "A matter of syntax," a party spokesman said.

At the end of the meeting, Mr. Berlinguer emphatically stated that the party would continue to respect the country's democratic institutions and that no unconstitutional measures would be used to prevent the legislature from approving the decree later this spring. Speakers for moderate policies dominated the party meeting.

The latest episode has shown, one specialist said, that the Italian Communist Party is not an ideological party but a "working-class party" in the sense that its only real strength lies in the support of its voters and the 4.5 million members of the CGIL, the General Union of Italian Workers.

The party cannot resort to revolution or lean on Moscow because of the self-imposed limitations of Eurocommunism. So even though it has not been able to gain power, it is "condemned," as one newspaper commentator wrote, to live within the Italian system.

Communist Party and union officials last week must have feared that their rank and file would re-



Enrico Berlinguer

fuse to follow them if they went along with the government's proposed cuts in the *scala mobile*, the wage-indexation system.

The last thing they could afford would have been a rank-and-file rebellion against them. It would have been a catastrophe for the party and the CGIL and would have played into Mr. Craxi's hands.

Attack by Peruvian Rebels

The Associated Press

LIMA — Leftist guerrillas threw explosives Thursday at the home of Ricardo Montenegro, the president of Peru's senate, heavily damaging the residence but causing no injuries, a police official said. The official said the attackers were from the Shining Path guerrilla organization.

Basque Socialist Senator Shot to Death in Spain

Little-Known Group Claims Responsibility for Slaying of Outspoken ETA Critic

By Tom Burns
Washington Post Service

MADRID — A leading candidate of the governing Socialist party in elections for the regional Basque assembly was killed at his home Thursday by a gunman.

Police said the hooded gunman rang at the door of Senator Enrique Casas's home in San Sebastián and pushed aside the senator's 17-year-old son, who opened the door. Senator Casas, 40, who was leaving to campaign, was shot four times and died instantly. The killer escaped with an accomplice in a waiting car, authorities said.

[A spokesman for a little-known group called Mendeku, the Basque word for "vengeance," told several Basque newspapers by telephone that it was responsible for the killing. The Associated Press reported.]

Police had earlier indicated that the killing appeared to be the work of ETA, a Basque language acronym for Basque Homeland and Liberty. But on Thursday night a man identifying himself as a spokesman for the military branch of ETA told the Basque newspaper Egin, which has regular contacts with ETA, that "we are not responsible for the attack on Enrique Casas."

A member of the Senate in Madrid and the main Socialist candidate for the regional elections, Mr. Casas was the first legislator to fall victim to Basque political violence. He was an outspoken critic of the separatist ETA, which in the past years has claimed responsibility for the murder of scores of policemen and army officers, as well as civilians.

The murder prompted the cancellation of most electoral cam-



Enrique Casas

paigns scheduled for the final days before voting. Spain's parliament, the Cortes, suspended its session.

The killing underscored the issue of terrorist violence, which has been the dominant factor in the poll to elect a new 75-member Basque regional parliament. Campaigning with the slogan of "For Peace," the Socialist Party of Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez has made bitter attacks against Basque nationalists, accusing them of failing to stand up to ETA.

The Basque Nationalist Party, led by the regional prime minister, Carlos Garaikoetxea, is moderate politically but deeply nationalist. The party, which has a majority in the Basque country and is expected to win Sunday's elections, has countered the attacks by accusing the Socialists of confrontational politics.

The extremist nationalist party,

Herri Batasuna (Popular Unity), which is fighting the Socialists for second place in the elections, has openly supported ETA in the electoral campaign. Unlike the Basque Nationalist Party and Socialist Party, Herri Batasuna was expected to continue campaigning for Sunday's balloting.

Mr. Casas, a nuclear physicist, had spent many years studying and working in West Germany. In an interview at his party headquarters in San Sebastián last month, he spoke out strongly against Herri Batasuna, a party he viewed as intimately connected with ETA.

"If ETA is broken," he said at the time, "Herri Batasuna will find its voter support eroding. Herri Batasuna is only a political force in the Basque country because it is backed up by ETA's firepower."

The senator was a member of a government-appointed security commission in the Basque country that had an advisory role on the

anti-terrorist campaign. As such he had been singled out by nationalist extremists as a possible backer of an anti-ETA group known as GAL, which has killed four alleged ETA men in the past three months.

"I utterly condemn GAL," Mr. Casas had said in the interview. "What is it doing is prejudicial to Spain and to democracy."

The senator stressed that fear of terrorism had in the past played a major role in the Basque electoral processes and had particularly kept Socialist voters away from the polls. "Tell me what the voter turnout will be and I'll tell you how many seats we Socialists will win," he said.

Mr. Casas claimed that he had used his contacts with the French Socialist party to urge a crackdown by Paris on Basque separatist refugees in southwest France. In recent weeks, French police have moved several refugees away from the Spanish border area.

Index 84 International Trade Fair and Congress for the nonwovens and disposable industries

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Russians Vow to Match Arms of U.S. 'Bubble Boy'

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MOSCOW — Two Soviet military leaders said Thursday that the Soviet Union would match the level of U.S. power, which they called a threat to peace and to the Soviet Union.

Defense Minister Dmitri F. Ustinov, in an article, accused the Reagan administration of seeking world domination.

"The present level of industrial, scientific and technological development of our country makes it possible to develop — if this is needed to respond to the military challenge from imperialism — any types of arms in the required quantities and equip the army and navy with them," he said.

The remarks by Marshal Ustinov, who had been considered a candidate to succeed Yuri V. Andropov as Soviet leader before the choice of Konstantin U. Chernenko, appeared in his annual Armed Forces Day article in Pravda.

In a separate order of the day to the Soviet armed forces, Marshal Ustinov said the deployment of

U.S. medium-range nuclear weapons in Western Europe "is an action of particular danger to the cause of peace."

Missile deployment "aggravated the situation in the world, increased the danger of war, created an additional threat to the U.S.S.R. and its allies and made impossible the continuation of negotiations on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe," Marshal Ustinov said.

The Russians walked out of arms talks in Geneva on Nov. 23, just before the new U.S. medium-range missiles were deployed. They also suspended the Strategic Arms Reduction Talks.

Marshal Ustinov recalled that President Ronald Reagan had labeled the Soviet Union "the focus of evil." But he added that "all actions of Washington in political, military, economic and ideological areas are subordinated to the course directed toward establishing domination in the world."

Later Thursday, in a nationally televised statement, the Soviet Army's chief of staff, Nikolai V. Ogarkov, accused the United

States of attempting to destabilize the international situation through what he called "banditry" in the Middle East and Latin America.

"An even deeper threat to peace comes from the stockpiling of nuclear armaments," Marshal Ogarkov said.

(UPI, AP)

Anti-Corruption Drive

A member of the Soviet Politburo was quoted Thursday as saying there should be no letup in the drive against corruption and moves toward economic reform introduced by Mr. Andropov, Reuters reported.

Addressing an election meeting in Rostov in southern Russia, Vitaly I. Vorotnikov warned against the impression that measures introduced by the past administration would now lapse.

"It is important that there should be no slacking in the attention paid to these issues, that nobody should regard the battle for discipline as some kind of short-term campaign," he said, according to Pravda.

Dies at 12

(Continued from Page 1)

nautics and Space Administration. The length of time that David went without complications from the transplant, along with preliminary tests that indicated late last month that the graft might have taken, had given hope that he was beginning to develop an immune system.

But reactions kept multiplying. After a brief period of high fever, diarrhea and vomiting in mid-January, there was a more acute recurrence of the same symptoms early this month.

[Dr. Shearer said his death had resulted from a proliferation of an "abnormal growth" of B-cells, a type of lymphocyte. The Associated Press reported.]

[David's death "has taught us there is an important connection between the immune system and the development of cancer or abnormal growth of cells," Dr. Shearer said. "David's death was as unique as his life was."]

China and Taiwan Develop Unofficial Contacts

Fishermen's Visits, Smuggling, Indirect Trade Are Bending Rigid Hostility

Second of two articles.

By Christopher S. Wren

New York Times Service

PINGTAN, China — When the sky darkens and a gale blows up over the choppy waters of the Formosa Strait, some fishing boats from Taiwan take shelter from the storm in the snug harbors of China's Pingtan Island.

"When the Taiwan fishermen sail into port, they take down their flag and fold it away," said Wang Enging, a Chinese official who supervises four reception centers for the fishermen along Fujian province's rocky, wind-buffed coast. "Sometimes they also cover up the name and number of their boats."

Pingtang Island, about 80 miles (130 kilometers) west of Taiwan, has for nearly three years received, by local count, 3,000 such Taiwanese fishermen, who find refuge from typhoons, repair their engines, take on provisions and match a glimpse of life on the forbidden mainland. Chinese authorities have encouraged such visits in the hope they will break down suspicions and hasten reunification of China and Taiwan.

A network of unofficial contacts has developed between the two hostile regimes, which are technically still at war. Estimates of China's indirect trade with Taiwan last year range from \$300 million to \$450 million. Smuggling between fishermen adds tens of millions of dollars more in illicit commerce, despite efforts on both sides to stamp it out.

Most Taiwanese fishermen come for more innocent motives. Wei Ming, who helps manage Pingtan Island's tidy four-story hostel for the fishermen, recalled that the first guests arrived because of bad weather or boat malfunctions and were afraid of their hosts.

"They were not brave enough to speak to us," he said. "They didn't have any appetite and they couldn't sleep. But gradually, they cheered up. They asked to go sightseeing, and were surprised by what they saw, and that's when they began to speak to us."

"When they saw women wearing high heels and skirts and colorful blouses, when they went to the park and saw lovers sitting together, they were surprised," Mr. Wei said. "They thought wives were distributed by the state."

Fraternization between scholars and students from China and Taiwan studying abroad has become common, and scientists and other professional delegates mingle at international conferences. Several thousand tourists from Taiwan have come to China to see relatives.

Lin Jiang, a Taiwanese-born official of Fujian province's Taiwan Compatriots Federation, estimated that about 1,800 Taiwanese tourists visited his province last year, traveling usually by way of Hong Kong because Taiwan bans such trips. Mr. Lin said a third of the families in Fujian with relatives in Taiwan now corresponded through the postal systems of third

countries. Taiwan has rejected China's offer of direct mail, air and shipping links.

Officials in Taipei contend that the Communist government has exaggerated the contacts but concede they do exist. Taiwan's prime minister, Sun Yun-sun, announced recently that Taiwanese and mainland Chinese could meet "so long as it's done on an equal footing" and provided the meetings are not political and do not take place on the mainland.

Beijing has encouraged the trend, which is still modest compared to its relations with other countries. A Beijing radio broadcast to "Taiwan compatriots" in December urged them to "carry out more contacts and explorations in the new year to increase understanding, exchange ideologies, eliminate suspicions and do away with obstacles, thereby enabling the cause of reunifying the motherland to continue to march forward."

China, however, has insisted that fraternization take place on its terms, which means treating Taiwan as a subordinate province. In 1982, it refused to send a team to the women's softball championships in Taipei because the hosts were using the Nationalist flag and anthem.

China has sent 20,000 scholars and students abroad, according to the party chief, Hu Yaobang, and they have been instructed to be "warmhearted and sincere" to those from Taiwan. Raymond R.M. Tai, deputy director of the government information office in Taipei, indicated that similar guidance was given to the 5,000 students from Taiwan who are also studying abroad.

"Our students are encouraged to meet and help their students," Mr. Tai said. "When their students go back to the mainland, can you imagine what will happen? We believe these kinds of people will affect the Communist regime."

There is no evidence that either side has managed to sway or subvert the other, but they do seem to get along. A Chinese Foreign Ministry official who recently returned from studying in Boston said he had been heated but friendly debates with the diplomats sent to study from Taiwan.

Trade between Beijing and Taipei has been tolerated because it is routed mostly through Hong Kong but also through Japan and Singapore. One Western economic analysis estimated that trade between the mainland and Taiwan in 1983 totaled \$300 million to \$400 million, running heavily in Taiwan's favor.

There are hints from Taipei that it could be higher. Mr. Tai said such trade accounted for only 1 percent of Taiwan's \$45-billion total trade turnover last year, which would put the figure closer to \$450 million. "Direct trade is illegal," Mr. Tai said. "As for indirect trade, if we don't know where it is going, we can't do anything about it. In free trade, we cannot tell Japan or Singapore, 'Where are you going to sell it?'"

The indirect trade has declined from a peak of \$700 million to \$800 million in 1981, but Western commercial specialists attribute this to a nonpolitical rejiggering of China's import needs. A Taipei journalist noted that one leading factory in Taiwan ran a separate assembly line to turn out for the Chinese market electric fans that were obsolete in Taiwan, and another factory was busy making sewing machines for the mainland.

Reports that iron ore has been shipped indirectly to Taiwan from the mainland have not been confirmed, but other Chinese industrial products like battery components and cathode-ray tubes have turned up, though they are considered of poor quality. The demand is greater for traditional medicine and liquors from China.

As for smuggling, some Taiwanese fishermen swap watches, tape recorders and other luxury goods to fishermen from Fujian for medicinal plants, antiques or even yellowfish, which are the most valuable catch in the Formosa Strait. A Fujian official admitted privately that such collusion between the fishermen was rampant.

The mainland Chinese willingly sell herbs and native products to traders for illegal resale in Taiwan. Lin Jiang said: "The Taiwan authorities don't allow them to do it, so they come over in boats under the pretext of fishing. Certainly, we receive them warmly, to promote mutual contacts."

The Taiwanese authorities, fearful of subversion, will not let mainland Chinese visit their island unless they have lived in some other place like Hong Kong for five years. But Mr. Wei, the manager of the hostel in Pingtan, said he knew of Chinese fishermen who sailed over to the Nationalist-held Penghu Islands and "nothing happened to them."

Taiwan has also turned a blind eye to visits by some of its citizens to the mainland. Lin Chong, a violinist from Taiwan, performed twice last month with Li Jian, a Shanghai pianist, to enthusiastic audiences in Beijing.

Both governments still dispatch propaganda packets stuffed with gifts. The Nationalists use balloons, the Communists float across small rafts.

Ordinary Chinese use more prosaic channels to communicate with relatives on the other side. Wang Yigeng, a 75-year-old retired postal official in Fuzhou, said he wrote to his three brothers, who went to Taiwan in 1949, through relatives who lived in the United States.

Such contacts have yet to give visible impetus to China's goal of reunification with Taiwan, but they suggest the tentative shape of a reconciliation. "If we maintain a peaceful coexistence, we can develop a working relationship with the mainland," said Antonio Chiang, the editor of a dissident magazine in Taipei. "Through the exchange of journalists and scholars, we can be more understanding and relaxed."

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Art and the Artful Fake

by John Russell

NEW YORK—I hate to say it, but a lot of people love fakes. Given the choice, they prefer them to the real thing. Fakes are funny, they think, and unlike the genuine article they are the easiest thing in the world to talk about. Those same people often love fakes, too, and they see them as the long riders of the art world. Fakes, they think, are sexy, mischievous, insubordinate outlaws, who like nothing better than to puncture the stuffed shirt and watch the sawdust run out.

It was always so. In the mid-1890s a 6-inch-high (15-centimeter) headpiece called the Tiana of Stapher was the talk of Paris. Bought by the Louvre as dating from the third century B.C., it was soon proved to date from the year 1890. A mob scene broke out, and people who would never have visited that part of the Louvre on any other pretext used elbows, fists and umbrellas to get inside. Sixty years later, and long after it was known to everyone that the celebrated pseudo-Vermeer of "Christ and the Disciples at Emmaus" had been painted in the 1930s by Hans van Meegeren, that pseudo-Vermeer was such a favorite with visitors to the Museum Boijmans-van Beuningen in Rotterdam that the museum couldn't print the postcards fast enough.

When the medieval frescoes in the church of St. Mary's in Lübeck, West Germany, were restored after World War II, they were widely acclaimed. The local museum director went so far as to say that they would change all our

notions of what a Gothic brick interior had looked like when it was new. In no time at all the frescoes in question made it onto a West German postage stamp.

But hardly had the applause died down than some of them were found to have been invented ("faked" would be too rough a word) by one of the painters who had worked on the restoration. Was he drummed out of town? Treated as a non-person? Not in the least. Already a local hero, he was widely regarded as a harmless and engaging prankster—and, what is more, as a gifted artist who had put the connoisseurs in their place. Fakes are credited with energy and bounce, daring and dash, no matter how often the facts prove them to have been second-rate wretches who found relief in living a lie.

Nearer home, the Etruscan warrior reproduced here endeared himself to many visitors after he was bought by the Metropolitan Museum in 1921. They had no trouble accepting him not only as a fine specimen of manhood but as a work of art that dated from the fifth century B.C. Even when he was found to have been manufactured in our own century he still had his constituency. And although the taste for German 15th-century bronzes is less peremptory than the taste for fine specimens of antique manhood, it must have justified the fabrication of the "Candlestick With Figure Mounted on a Lion," likewise reproduced here, which is four centuries later than it was once claimed to be. In the words of one shrewd observer, "the oriental quality of the lion's face

is closer to 19th-century porcelain dogs than it is to the original models."

Just a few weeks ago the roster of known fakers was enlarged by what may well be its most distinguished name—that of Reinhold Vasters, a German goldsmith who worked in Aachen from 1853 to 1890. Virtually unknown until last month, he is now believed to be the sole author of pieces after pieces that had been accepted the world over as masterpieces of the Renaissance jeweler's art. The most familiar of his creations is probably the so-called Rospigliosi Cup in the Metropolitan Museum. To that cup, the great name of Benvenuto Cellini was often attached without apparent incongruity. But it was simply one of many, many pieces, both in the United States and in Europe, that are now known to be autograph works by Vasters.

So close did Vasters get to Cellini—or at any rate to the Cellinesque—that it is unlikely that he would ever have been caught out if his drawings had not survived. Where style was concerned, he made no mistake. Unlike the hundreds of people who have tried to fake Old Master paintings (and new master paintings, too) he never fell unwittingly into a style that was distinctively of his own time. Not until the Rospigliosi Cup was taken apart, piece by piece, did it appear that it had been put together in ways that did not exist until Vasters' own time.

It was big news, beyond a doubt. As of that moment, the accepted histories of Renaissance jewelry were rendered obsolete. But once again it was with glacial, rather than with reprobatious, that the world heard the news. Even Philippe de Montebello, director of the Metropolitan Museum, could not find it in himself to pull a long face when he first made the news known. There was after all something irresistible about an achievement that had been on so large a scale, was in itself of such high quality, and had escaped detection for close on a hundred years. "You've got to hand it to him" was the general reaction even among those directly affected.

The case is of great fascination both for what Vasters did and for the manner in which he was (or was not) found out. Quite clearly he was both a gifted designer and a prodigious craftsman. Nor is his mastery a matter of conjecture. After he died in 1909 a large number of his working drawings arrived at the relevant department in the Victoria and Albert Museum in London, where they were to slumber in seclusion for more than 70 years.

Then in 1980 a curator at the V&A called Charles Truman looked them over and began to wonder how they related to the Renaissance jewelry that had so clearly inspired them. Were they conscientious records, made with didactic intent? Or ingenious variants, aimed at the ever-burgeoning new public for monumental jewelry? He soon found that they were neither of these things. They were how-to drawings, and full of minute and complicated instructions for assembly. Beyond all possible doubt, Vasters was a master-deceiver, and one who rather enjoyed the idea that some day, probably long after his death, that fact would be made known.

Among fakes and forgeries the Vasters pieces are in a very high class. Even though we now know that they are no more than 100 or so years old they continue to give pleasure. For distinction of design, flamboyant beauty of materials and elegance of execution they would stand out in any company. In this they differ completely from the general run of fakes,



Vasters' imitation Cellini cup, the fake Etruscan, and a 19th-century "medieval" bronze.

which to an experienced observer are likely to give off a powerful and disgusting vibration.

So far from being mere impersonations, the Vasters pieces have in fact an integrity of their own that is nonetheless impressive for the fraudulence that went into their marketing. We accept them for qualities that we cannot but admire—a sense of history, a desire to emulate and excel, a very high degree of craftsmanship. In the history of Renaissance jewelry they now play no part at all, but in the cultural history of the late 19th century in Europe they will always have a place.

And that place will not be ignoble, no matter what we think of the transactions with which they were associated. It is important in this context to realize that even 20 years ago the specific merit of Vasters' work might have gone unrecognized. The late 19th century was until quite recently regarded as the rock-bottom point of the decorative arts. But every generation sees for itself, and if we go today to the American Wing at the Met we shall find late-19th-century rooms installed with the kind of care, insight and affection that would once have been reserved for the colonial period.

When faced with late-19th-century work we see differently, and we see more, and one of the things that we see is that Vasters' productions have a poetry that is their own.

That is where they differ from all but a very few of the thousands of fakes and forgeries that have polluted the history of art, and of society, for two thousand years and more. Contrary to what is often supposed, it is only very rarely that a fake can deceive an informed observer. People still believe, for instance, the art world as a whole was deceived by the pseudo-Vermeers that Hans van Meegeren produced in the Netherlands before and during World War II.

The truth is that from the very beginning those paintings were discounted by experienced observers. When I myself was shown them in a bank vault in Brussels some 30 years ago I had, of course, the benefit of hindsight, since their authenticity was only upheld at that time by a fanatical minority of one. But even so it was immediately clear that—quite apart from any other considerations—van Meegeren had used a vocabulary of form that was distinctively of his own time and could not possibly have been employed in the 17th century.

With this and other celebrated fakes, the interesting thing is not that people should have tried to push them, but that anyone should ever have been taken in.

In this context the idea that "No one can tell the difference" between truth and falsehood is often put forward as if it were a matter of common sense and common experience. But the truth is that there is always someone who can tell the difference, just as there is always someone who can tell at a glance what is wrong with a horse, a plant, an automobile or a balance sheet that is not what it is claimed to be.

Faking does, on the other hand, speak to instincts that lie deep in human nature and will never disappear. Such is the strength of these instincts that perfectly reputable people sometimes turn out to be on the side of the fake, thereby compounding our difficulties. It is not that they wish to make money dishonestly, or to help others to do so. But there surfaces in most of us at one time or another the wish not only to know better but to be seen to know better.

Continued on page 9



The forger Hans van Meegeren at work.

Photo: R. Rasmussen

In China's Capital of Chic

by Michael Weisskopf

SHANGHAI—For the latest party line in this Chinese center of good taste, be prepared for something with ruffles and a high collar.

If, as officials say, China is going through a "revolution in fashion," then Shanghai is the cockpit, home of the top designers who craft the most modish of everything, from kiddie overalls to a full line of party gowns. Shops on Nanjing Road—the city's Fifth Avenue—test the newest styles before other places get a peek.

"We consider ourselves the Paris of China," says Xu Yongqian, chief of a design research center here.

Chinese cities, including this would-be Paris, still look like a vast sea of dark blue and green, with splashes of red, yellow and pastels playing across the water line. But in this post-Mao era of rising living standards, Chinese are being permitted—even officially encouraged—to smarten up.

No less an arbiter of public taste than Peo-

guards, wielding razor blades, slit trousers deemed too tight.

Today, Mao lies in his Beijing mausoleum, draped in a red flag. Three blocks away, billboards that once shouted his slogans advertise powder-blue cashmere pullovers and muskrat coats.

Many of the trendiest styles are obvious knock-offs from the West. Some youths are known as "amateur overseas Chinese" for parading around in trench coats, jeans and sunglasses bearing a foreign label on one lens.

The born-again garment industry is catching up fast. The well-dressed woman can now buy diaphanous silk blouses, scented nylon stockings (good for 10 washes) and the traditional cheongsam, a slimy, high-collared gown with a slit up the side that was made famous by Suzie Wong in a different era.

Designers say they have relative freedom to dress up China as long as they heed the "four no's" of fashion—no plunging necklines, no bare shoulders, no low backs and no short skirts.

"In our country, we try to protect the virtuous image of women," explains a women's clothing designer, Fan Yongfa. "Our female

Although the crackdown was directed at ideological lapses, it quickly spread to the world of fashion. Beijing municipality banned "bizarre" dress, long hair and "unwholesome" ornaments among its workers. Men were harassed for donning Western suits. Garment factories and shops dropped new products. A zealous tailor refused to cut modern styles. Then the authorities put on the brakes. When General Secretary Hu Yaobang met

privately with media officials to set limits on the campaign, he came in a Western suit and tie to drive home his point, Chinese sources said.

"Ideology is ideology, fashion is fashion," says Xu. "We've studied our documents and find no problem with people trying to look good."

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A relatively snappy Chinese dresser with camera and two comrades, one of them in army fatigues and cap.

Chinese cities still look like a vast sea of dark blue and green. . . . But in this post-Mao era of rising living standards, Chinese are being permitted—even encouraged—to smarten up.

ple's Daily has declared: "Drabness is not a tradition and poverty is not a virtue."

China's garment industry took that as a cue to diversify its line of shapeless white shirts, baggy pants and tunics—a unisex staple for the last generation. Out came Western suits, colorful skirts, turtle-neck sweaters, floppy sun bonnets, high-heeled boots, down-filled jackets and ruffled blouses.

A tour of the smartest shops on Nanjing Road still suggests shades of Sears, Roebuck circa 1952. The men's suits are more Khm-sheev than Gianni Versace. The ladies' dresses seem straight out of Mamie Eisenhower's wardrobe. But the consensus is that the ubiquitous Mao uniform that made the Chinese look like a society of delivery boys has finally worn out its welcome.

"Our customers are bored with the same old uniform," says Liang Pin, a Shanghai clothing store director. "Everyone wants something new, something nice-looking. People are much more discriminating these days."

Under Mao, fashion was considered a vestige of the bourgeoisie. Women wearing dresses in the 1970s were chased off the street. Red

comrades hate exposure. They don't want to appear to be frivolous."

Good taste is often measured in inches. In designing new cheongsams, for example, Fan can slit no higher than eight inches above the knee.

No one simply creates an outfit from his inspiration here. The designers see themselves as part social scientist, part draftsman.

"In the West, designers get an idea out of the blue and try to sell it to the public," says Xu, of the Shanghai design research house. "We must study people's psychology and base our work on deep social investigation. We must collect our information from many quarters."

This information-gathering process includes test sales, shopper surveys, interviews with clothing store attendants and seminars with designers from various parts of China.

"We pay attention to popular demand and gear our fashions to the practical needs of people," says Xu. "The fashion industry in the West pays attention to profit."

Let anyone forget who really sets style in China, the authorities in Beijing launched a campaign against "spiritual pollution" this winter that started to get downright unfashionable.

Rewinding 50 Years

by Hans Fantel

LUDWIGSHAFEN, West Germany—There were proper celebrations last month in the Rhineland city of Ludwigshafen, where the first workable recording tape was produced just 50 years ago by BASF, Germany's largest chemical concern. Among the guests at these festivities was Heinz Thiele, a sprightly gentleman and eminent engineer, whose memory and researches reach back to the beginnings of tape recording.

One name running consistently through Thiele's reminiscences was that of Fritz Pfelemer, an elusive person about whom little is known and who—by his penchant for privacy and remaining in the background—might easily have escaped recognition as the inventor of recording tape.

Pfelemer, it seems, was something of a free spirit who supported himself by selling his ample stock of brilliant ideas as an industrial consultant. A native Viennese, he had gone to Dresden to help out a cigarette company with a problem. Gold-tipped cigarettes were all the rage in the 1920s, but the bronze powder forming the "gold" tip kept coming off people's lips. Fritz Pfelemer found a way to keep smokers unglued. He imbedded the metal particles in a plastic binder instead of merely dispersing the metal in the cigarette paper, as had been done before.

Another problem was that the cigarettes had to be placed in their box with all the tips at the top. Pfelemer automated the inspection process by magnetizing the metalized tips so they could be electromagnetically scanned to verify their position—a bold idea for its day.

As it happened, Pfelemer was fond of music—a devotee of the famous Dresden Opera—and dissatisfied with the hoarse and scratchy phonographs of that period. Applying his inventive imagination to the question of sound recording, it struck him that his cigarette technology—the electrical sensing of magnetized particles imbedded in plastic—might lead itself to the registration of audio signals. By making a magnetizable ribbon, similar to that used for his cigarette mouthpieces, he expected to create a sound-recording medium superior to the wax disks in common use at the time.

After fencing off this notion with a ring of patents, Pfelemer entrusted its further development to AEG, a large electrical company in Berlin, which he thought had the resources to overcome the difficulties he himself had encountered in transforming his idea into a practical tape recorder. As it turned out, AEG had no more luck than Pfelemer himself in broadening the narrow frequency range and lessening the obtrusive noise of the first experimental models. The project might have ended in the dustbin right there, if the president of AEG had not belonged to the same hunting

club as Dr. F. Gauss, a leading chemist of the Badische Anilin-und-Soda-Fabrik, a name that seemed long even to Germans, who later settled for just the initials—BASF.

Stalking waterfowl in the marshes of the Spree, the two scientists pondered the problem. Eventually, Gauss voiced a hunch. Thinking as a physicist (rather than as an electronics engineer), he didn't blame the recorder for the persistent trouble. He surmised that the iron filings used as magnetic particles were simply too big to accommodate the small waveforms of the higher audio frequencies and too irregular in shape to assure a quiet background. Instead of filing the iron, he suggested a process of chemical precipitation to produce tiny and more uniform particles of ferric oxide for use on the tapes. BASF had already developed such a process for another project, and by early 1934 it was refined to the point where the first effective tapes were shipped for successful use on recorders built by AEG.

Surprisingly, there was little interest in this radically new way of sound recording, even after improved recording heads and circuits had raised the quality. But then, Thiele recalls, a curious incident speeded the rise of tape.

Hermann Göring had recorded one of his lengthy pep talks to the Volk for later broadcast on 13 sides of wax disks. Not until air time was it discovered that side 10 was missing, making Göring's speech even less coherent. The following day, the director of the German Radio was escorted to Göring's splendid palace. Inwardly trembling and expecting to spend the brief rest of his life in one of the notorious penal institutions of the Third Reich, the radio director nevertheless handled the situation with aplomb. He expressed no more than casual regret over the shortening of Göring's speech and immediately proceeded to tell the marshal about the newly developed tape techniques as a way of avoiding such mishaps. Reportedly, Göring was so intrigued that he forgot all about chastising the broadcaster. The canny politician and rabble-rouser immediately realized the propaganda potential inherent in tape, and before long nearly all German radio stations were supplied with recorders.

But the man whose inventive flair planted the seed of this development was not to witness its maturation. Fritz Pfelemer, who had settled in Dresden and retired to private life, was not to see the growth of his invention into the mainstay of music, as he had intended it. Nor could he have foreseen the use of tape for video recording, its vital role in the exploration of outer space or its countless applications in data processing and data storage. He died in Dresden in 1945, soon after the destruction of the city and of his house, apparently of despondency and the privations of the time.

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TRAVEL

Following Goya Through Madrid

by Kathy White

MADRID — The giant mask leers and beckons. For the carnival goes the last drunken spree will wind and dance its way through the night to culminate in the "burial of the sardine." Who but Francisco Goya, sarcastic and vehement witness of his times, would have immortalized the burlesque funeral procession in his "Entierro de la Sardinia." Even here, in one of the master's lighter compositions, the devil lurks behind the painted faces and grinning masks.

The rowdy crowd re-enacts the legend of Don Carnal's last orgy of food, drink and merry-making. His tired armies are vanquished by the stalwart forces of Doña Cuarema, Lady Lent, in the early hours of Ash Wednesday (March 7 this year) and compelled to do penance.

Carnival, a popular *madrigal* tradition going back to medieval times, was banned during the Spanish Civil War and revived only recently. Visitors to Madrid March 6 can participate in the mock procession, which now incorporates a huge papier mâché sardine, but Goya's painting can be searched in vain for any sign of a fish.

The "Entierro de la Sardinia" and 13 other Goya paintings are enhanced by a new presentation at Madrid's Museo de la Real Academia de Bellas Artes de San Fernando. In 1974, the 18th-century fine arts building was closed for extensive remodeling, and the Goyas and some of the more important works were put on show at the Biblioteca Nacional. The paintings will soon be on view to the public in their original setting in a well-spaced display with good lighting, making the visit a worthwhile side trip to the Prado.

The Bellas Artes collection now has two self-portraits by Goya. One is a well-known portrait of the artist in his 60s, similar to one in the Prado, the other a recent and much-prized

acquisition showing Goya in his 40s. Other portraits by Goya of leading contemporary figures include a reclining Manuel de Godoy, the all-powerful minister of Charles IV, which seems to draw force by comparison with three other portraits of Godoy, the *príncipe de la Paz*, by minor artists. There is also a dark-haired lady in rustling silk robes, "La Tirana" — she was married to a well-known actor called *El Tirano* (tyrant). A village bullfight, a madhouse, procession of penitents and scene from the Inquisition constitute a remarkable ensemble.

The museum's first floor purports to review the works of Fine Arts Academy members, but a few earlier masters and major figures have been included. A couple of lovely Velázquez portraits and a unique grouping of five magnificent monks in white robes by the 17th-century painter Zurbarán await the visitor beyond the Goya room. Of the later academicians, the 19th-century artist Martínez Cubells deserves a special mention for having transposed the 14 paintings on the walls of Goya's house onto canvas, thus preserving the so-called "Black Paintings" now in the Prado.

From here you can follow the carnival route to the Manzanares River, where Goya painted the popular feasts and found the typical Madrid landscape for his portraits and country scenes.

The country around here was once the city limits, and the area bears witness to the bloody upheavals during Napoleon's campaign in Spain. The road curving down from the rose gardens of the Parque del Oeste leads past the Escuela Nacional de Cerámica. Next to the school, a ceramic headstone in a small overgrown garden with cypress trees marks the mass grave of those massacred by Napoleon's troops on May 3, 1808. Goya apparently witnessed the mass execution from his house across the river and later went to sketch the horrific scene. It was to become his "Fusilamientos," exuding the same spirit of revolt and

anguish as Picasso's "Guernica" more than a century later.

Further down the road, across the railroad tracks, two small, identical neoclassical churches stand away from the river. One of them, now converted into a museum, is Goya's final resting place. No admirer of the artist can fail to visit San Antonio de la Florida (1789), not only to pay homage to Goya but for the superb frescoes.

Beggars, prophets, hags, *majas* or young women, street urchins, noblemen cover the cupola, hardly 6 meters (20 feet) in diameter, in an amazing array of 50 figures typical of Goya's repertory. The scene depicts the moment St. Anthony of Padua raises a corpse from the dead to prove his own father innocent of murder.

Goya breaks away from the tradition of religious fresco painting, with its clouds and cherubim, and paints what could be a scene from a village square. One Spanish biographer disparagingly refers to the frescoes as "a spectacle of traveling acrobats." Goya, a painter of movement, catches the figures in characteristic gestures, concocting a curious mixture of individual expressions: the supplicant, the ecstatic, the frightened, the indifferent.

Lovely-limbed angels — more like sensual *majas* than the androgynous creatures angels are supposed to be — decorate the walls of the church. Dressed in flowing robes, they pull aside heavy curtains of gold and silk to reveal the spectacle above.

Some figures are no more than a few violent brushstrokes. In an earlier attempt at the Pilar basilica in Zaragoza, the use of this technique caused a terrible dispute and left a bitter memory. Goya was criticized for the "unfinished look" of his work, and had to retouch the frescoes. By the time he painted San Antonio de la Florida, however, the artist was at the height of his reputation and art.

The church eventually came under the care

of the San Fernando academy. It was closed to services to preserve the frescoes, and an identical church built alongside. Goya died in Bordeaux in 1828, but his remains were brought to the church only in 1919. By a macabre twist of fate, the head of this master of the grotesque was found to be missing.

During the Civil War, San Antonio de la Florida found itself in no man's land and served as an occasional camping ground for passing soldiers. It miraculously survived the war undamaged and was later restored.

The turn-of-the-century *merenderos*, or riverside eating houses, have slowly disappeared. Only Casa Mingo, next to San Antonio, still draws the Sunday crowds for roast chicken and cider.

For the real believers, an ancient tree, supposedly the one in the "Entierro de la Sardinia," stands on the other side of the river, surrounded by neat rows of suburban residences. The San Antonio guardian willingly provides directions.

Oh yes, and why bury a sardine? Probably a curious deviation from an earlier custom of burying a pig before Lent. As inexplicable as Goya's more obscure fantasies.

Real Academia de Bellas Artes de San Fernando, Alcalá 13 (tel. 232-1543). The section with the Goyas is due to open by the end of May, the Flemish painters in 1985.

Ermida de San Antonio de la Florida, Paseo de la Florida (tel. 247-7921), open July through September, 10 A.M.-1 P.M., and 4-7 P.M., rest of the year 11 A.M.-1:30 P.M., 3-6 P.M., Sundays and holidays 11 A.M.-1:30 P.M., closed Wednesdays.

Museo Lázaro Galdiano, Serrano 122 (tel. 261-6084) also has some Goyas, not very clearly marked. Tuesday through Sunday 10 A.M.-2 P.M. Closed Mondays, some holidays and August.

Sept. 6 has been designated as a special day for Goya in Madrid, with bus tours and a Goya tribute and itinerary.



Goya's "Entierro de la Sardinia."

MARCH CALENDAR

AUSTRIA

VIENNA, Bösendorfer Hall (tel. 65.66.51).

CONCERT — March 16: Ensemble

Harmonia, Nova Christine Aich-

berger (Utopia and Music).

RECITALS — March 1: Ingrid Hen-

drich piano (Schumann, Rachmani-

noff, Debussy).

March 7: Imre Rohmann piano

(Haydn, Chopin, Schumann).

March 8: Gerhard Panzenboeck tenor,

Martin Sieghart piano (Schubert).

March 13: Inge Mayerhofer, Raimund

Langner piano (Bach, Schubert, Bus-

oni, Reger).

March 14: Robert Earle clarinet, Na-

muel Harrison bassoon, Glenn Rid-

dle piano (Glinka, Saint-Saëns, Berg,

Poulenc, Mendelssohn).

March 20: Irma Poeschl piano (Beet-

hoven, Schumann, Chopin).

March 21: Erik Tori harpsichord

(Bach, Couperin, Rameau, Mozart).

March 23-April 2: International Piano

Mastersclasses.

Konzertsaal (tel. 72.12.11).

CONCERTS — March 1: Berlin Sym-

phony Orchestra, Hans-Peter Frank

conductor (Hindemith, Bruckner).

March 22: Vienna Symphony Orches-

tra, Vienna Song Academy, Wolfgang

Scheidt conductor (Hindemith, Bruck-

ner).

Museum Moderner Kunst (tel. 78.25.50).

EXHIBITION — March 1-31: "Helmut

Schöber: Interlude."

Staatsoper (tel. 532.40).

Ballet — March 18 and 21: "Swan

Lake" (Tchaikovsky).

Opera — March 17: "Tosca" (Puccini).

Theater an der Wien (tel. 57.96.32).

MUSICAL — Through April: "Cats."

Volksoper (tel. 532.40).

MUSICAL — March 12: "Hello Dol-

ly!" Robert Herzel director.

BELGIUM

ANTWERP, Koninklijke Vlaamse

Opera (tel. 233.66.85).

Opera — March 3-4-9-11: "Das Land

des Lächels" (Léhar).

BRUSSELS, Opéra National (tel. 218.12.11).

Opera — March 17, 21, 22, 25, 27, 30:

"Der Fliegende Holländer" (Wagner).

PALAIS des Beaux-Arts (tel. 512.50.45).

CONCERTS — March 3: National

Opera Symphony Orchestra, Dunja

Vojizovic mezzo-soprano, Sylvain

Cambreling conductor (Debussy, Ber-

lioz, Stravinsky).

March 7: Rotterdam Philharmonic

Orchestra, Yuzuko Horigome violin,

Edo de Waart conductor (Mozart, Pi-

ston, Mendelssohn).

March 16 and 18: Belgian National Or-

chestra, Steven de Groote piano,

Georges Oesters conductor (Beet-

hoven).

March 24-April 1: International tour-

ism and leisure show.

GHEENT, Koninklijke Opera (tel. 524.25.25).

Opera — March 2, 4, 10: "Arabella"

(R. Strauss).

March 23, 25, 31: "Die Entführung aus

dem Serail" (Mozart).

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN, Odd-Fellow Pa-

laeset (tel. 11.27.22).

RECITAL — March 5: Julian Bream

guitar.

Radio House (tel. 10.16.28).

CONCERTS — March 1: The Radio

Symphony Orchestra, Kurt Sand-

lering conductor (Beethoven, Haydn,

Brahms).

March 10: "Music by Carl Nielsen"

Radio Light Orchestra, Radio Cham-

ber Choir, John Frandsen conductor.

Høi Hall (tel. 15.10.12).

Ballet — March 16: "The Leaves

Are Falling" (Dvorak/Tudor).

ENGLAND

LONDON, Barbican Centre (tel. 628.87.95).

Barbican Art Gallery — To April 1:

"American Folk Art: Expressions of a

New Spirit."

Barbican Hall — March 1: City of Lon-

don Sinfonia (Haydn, Elgar, Bach).

March 2: London Symphony Orches-

tra, Brannwell Tovey conductor (Beet-

hoven).

March 3: London Symphony Orches-

tra, Tchaikovsky, Holst).

March 4: Royal Philharmonic Orches-

tra, Per Dreier conductor (Berlioz, Du-

tas, Rachmaninoff, Dvorak).

March 7: London Concert Orchestra,

Edward Heath conductor (Mozart,

Tchaikovsky, Beethoven).

March 9: Royal Philharmonic Orches-

tra, Sir Charles Groves conductor

(Mozart, Handel, Grieg, Beethoven).

March 10: Jorge Bolet piano (Beet-

hoven, Chopin, Liszt).

March 13-24: "Bush Tchaikovsky Cy-

cle" London Symphony Orchestra,

Yuri Simonov conductor.

British Theatre — March 1, 7, 18, 19,

20: "Much Ado About Nothing"

(Shakespeare).

March 2, 3, 14, 15, 17, 23, 24: "Cyrano

de Bergerac" (Rostand).

March 5, 6, 21, 22: "The Tempest"

(Shakespeare).

Shakespeare Museum (tel. 636.15.55).

EXHIBITION — To May 17: "Tre-

sures from the Crown"

Coliseum (tel. 240.52.58).

English National Opera — March 1,

10, 16, 23: "Patience" (Gilbert/Sol-

livan).

March 2, 7, 9, 13, 15, 22: "The Barber of

Seville" (Rossini).

March 3 and 8: "The Mastersingers of

Nuremberg" (Wagner).

March 12, 14, 17, 21, 24, 27, 29: "Gloria-

na" (Britten).

National Theatre (tel. 928.22.52).

Cottesloe Theatre — March 1, 8-10,

12-13, 23-27: "The Story of a Horse"

(Rozovsky/Tolstoy).

March 14-22, 28-31: "Glenagarry

Lion Ross" (Mamet).

Lyttelton Theatre — March 1, 8-10:

"Cinderella" pantomime by Bill Bry-

lants.

March 2-7, 15-20: "You Can't Take it

with You" (Hart/Kaufman).

March 13-21: "Master Harold

and the Boys" (Fugard).

Oliver Theatre — March 1-8: "Tales

from Hollywood" (Hampton).

March 9-12, 22-24: "The Rivals"

(Sheridan).

March 13-15, 19-21, 26-28: "Saint

Joan" (Shaw).

March 13-16, 17-21: "Jean Seberg"

(Hamlisch).

Royal Academy of Arts (tel. 734.90.52).

EXHIBITIONS — March 9-18: "The

Stowells' Trophy Exhibition."

Royal Opera House (tel. 240.10.66).

Royal Ballet — March 2, 10, 12: "Swan

Lake" (Tchaikovsky, Holst).

March 3-7, 21, 23: "L'Après-midi d'un

faune" (Debussy) "New MacMillan

Ballet" (MacMillan) "Song of the

Earth" (Mahler).

March 8, 15, 16, 24: "Rhapsody

(Rachmaninoff) "Enigma Variations"

(Elgar) "Les Noces" (Stravinsky).

Royal Opera — March 3: "La Bo-

hème" (Puccini).

March 5, 14, 17, 20: "Peter Grimes"

(Britten).

Shaw Theatre (tel. 338.13.94).

CONCERT — March 18: Divertimen-

ti String Orchestra, Nicholas Kraemer

conductor (Vivaldi, Puccini, Francaix,

Mathews).

Tate Gallery (tel. 821.13.13).

EXHIBITIONS — To March 4:

"Hans Haeckel."

March 7-May 28: "The Pre-Raphael-

ites."

March 28-May 13: "Cedric Morris

(1839-1982)."

To April 29: "The Kessler Bequest."

March 30 and Albert Museum (tel. 589.63.71).

EXHIBITIONS — March 3-April 26:

"Patricia Meyerowitz: A Retrospec-

tive."

March 7-May 20: "Bill Brandt: Liter-

ary." (1899-1982).

March 14-May 27: "Chinese Export

Watercolors."

Wigmore Hall (tel. 935.21.41).

CONCERT — March 3: Via Nova

Quartet (Chausson, Ravel, Beet-

hoven).

FINLAND

HELSINKI, Finlandia Hall (tel. 40.24.1).

CONCERTS — March 1: Helsinki

Symphony Orchestra, Olo Kanno

conductor (Shostakovich, Saint-

Saëns, Brahms).

March 7: Radio Symphony Orchestra,

Leif Segerstam conductor (Debussy,

Mozart, Ravel, Stravinsky).

March 7: Helsinki Symphony Orches-

tra, Paavo Rautio conductor (Bashm-

kin, Nielsen, Brahms).

March 14: Helsinki Symphony Orches-

tra, John Matheson conductor

(Verdi).

FRANCE

LEVALLOIS-PERRET, Hôtel de

Ville (tel. 731.11.35).

EXHIBITION — March 3-18: "Jac-

ques Faizant: Drawings."

PARIS, American Church (tel. 705.07.99).

RECITAL — March 4: Joseph Illick

piano.

Caveau de la Huchette (tel. 326.65.05).

JAZZ — March 7-12: Whoopie Mak-

ers.

Centre Georges Pompidou (tel. 272.12.33).

EXHIBITIONS — To March 18:

"Pierre Méric."

To March 26: "Arnulf Rainer: Death

TRAVEL

What's Doing in Montreal

by Douglas Martin

MONTREAL — Montreal often seems a city made for spring. The mind easily wanders ahead to the flowers that blossom on Mont Royal, to the sidewalk cafes on Rue St. Denis, to the smiles of some of the most stylish men and women in North America. The winters — featuring perhaps more snow than any other major metropolis in the world as well as subzero temperatures and treacherously slippery streets — thus tend to be viewed as simply a necessary passage to May.

It is surprising to many visitors that Montreal does not allow the seemingly sensible option of hibernation. Far from it. During the 19th century, there were said to be more sleighs in this city than anywhere outside St. Petersburg, and towering ice palaces, made from thousands of blocks of ice, were the order of the day. Such charm persists. The slopes of Mont Royal, in the center of the city, are covered with downhill skiers, tobogganers and, still, the occasional sleigh. On Beaver Lake near the top of the mountain, hundreds of skaters glide across the ice.

The city, with its mix of English, French and growing numbers of other nationalities, has the quality of European life, and the people are remarkably friendly. After years of what amounts to collective psychoanalysis, the French and English of Quebec appear increasingly near resolving their bitter linguistic and cultural battles. In the knowledge that the French language is now firmly protected, young French people have reached the point where they feel confident enough to wear "Anglo" T-shirts, the latest fad.

There exists a certain sensible view that only the witless venture into Montreal's piercing winter winds, and it is possible never to go outdoors. Using underground tunnels, the superb Metro system, aerial passages and the like, the visitor can shop in more than 1,000 boutiques, visit eight hotels and 100 restaurants and bars without going outside. Given the absence of external landmarks, it can become confusing, but once one gets the knack of finding the way, it is possible for even the road to culture to be completely indoors. The so-called Montreal Underground — much of which is above ground — leads to a dozen cinemas, two theaters and several art galleries.

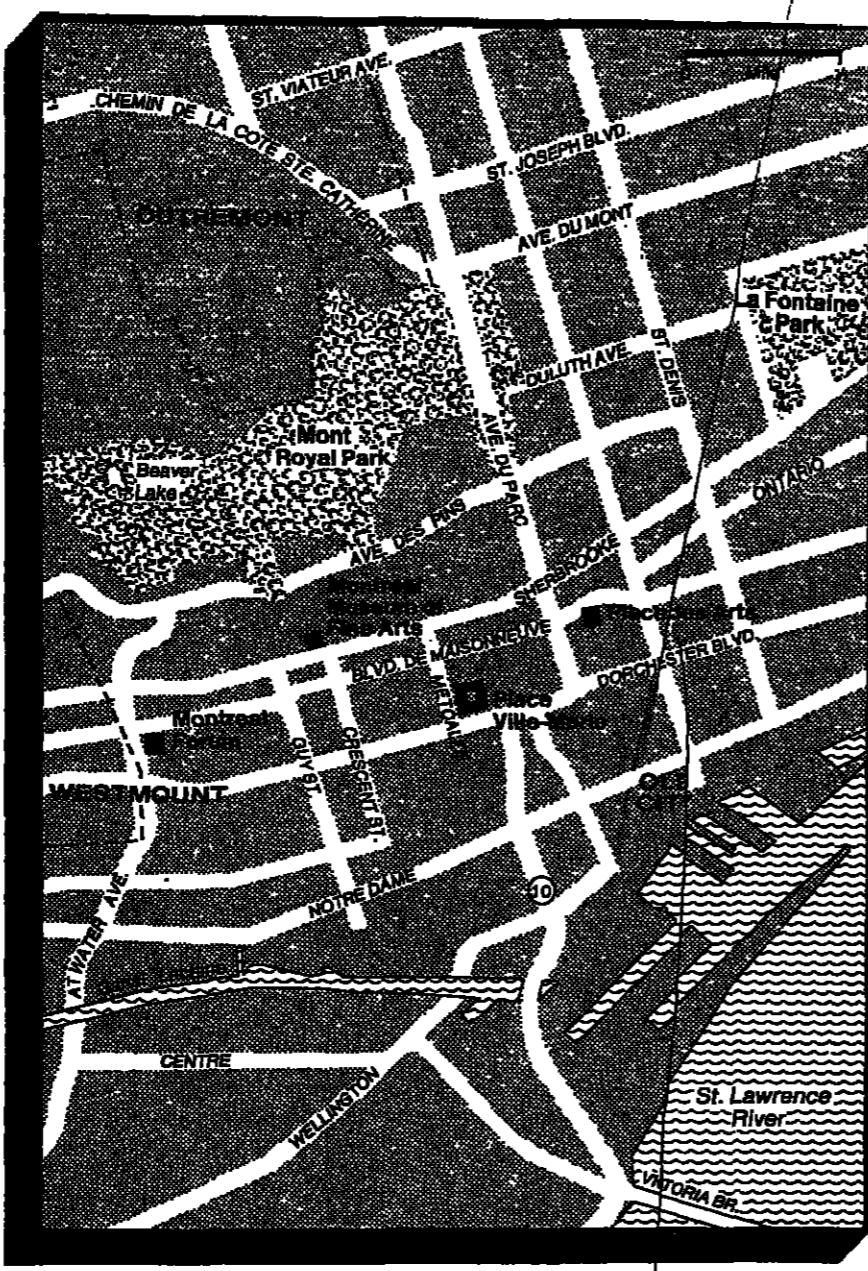
A good place to start is the historic Montreal Forum, where ice hockey's legendary Canadians defined for the world the meaning of a sports dynasty. Even though things aren't going so well for the team these days, it is still up to watch fathers proudly point out yesterday's stars in aging team photographs in the corridors, to munch a hot dog and even to enjoy a cocktail at your seat. When the Canadiens win, you can hear the crowd count down the final seconds in both French and English. Games are usually played Wednesdays and Saturdays.

If you'd rather play sports than watch them, you can skate at ponds and lagoons in parks throughout the city, or on the pool in the Olympic Park where the rowing events of the 1976 Olympics were held. There are two small ki lifts on Mont Royal, perhaps for those nudist souls unwilling to put too much distance between themselves and the smart Crescent Street bars by venturing into the country. Visitors can rent snowshoes, cross-country skis and skates for a few dollars. Daredevils can rent a one-speed (very fast) bicycle at the Olympic Velodrome and experience the thrill of being almost horizontal at 22 miles (35 kilometers) an hour. For those seeking just the usual, the Westin Bonaventure Hotel offers a heated rooftop pool where you can swim comfortably in subzero weather.

The Montreal Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Charles Dutoit, is considered one of the best in the world. Its programs include Dutoit conducting Tchaikovsky's "Capriccio Italien" on Feb. 28 and 29 and the pianist Alicia de Larrocha playing Mozart and Beethoven on March 20.

Les Grands Ballets Canadiens will present a program on March 15, 16 and 17 featuring "Serenade" with choreography by George Balanchine, and another on March 29, 30 and 31 that includes the world premiere of a new work by James Kudelka to the music of Brahms.

The Montreal Bed & Breakfast League was organized in 1980 to give visitors an opportunity to become better acquainted with Montrealers by sharing their homes and their neighborhoods. Rates vary from 25 to 40 Canadian dollars (\$20 to \$32 U.S.; all figures given subsequently are in Canadian dollars) for single occupancy, \$35 to \$50 double. The higher rates are for rooms in special locations or with



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special amenities. To become a member, one must fill out an application form and submit it with a deposit of \$25, or \$50 if the stay is for longer than three nights. The forms can be obtained from Montreal Bed & Breakfast, 3020 St. Kevin, Suite 8, Montreal, Quebec, H3W 1P4 (tel: 514-735-7493).

Among hotels, the grand old Ritz Carlton (123 Sherbrooke Street West; tel: 327-0200) offers a special weekend rate, Friday evening until Sunday, for \$52 a person, double occupancy. Price includes two tickets to the Montreal Museum of Fine Arts, two free drinks in the house bar and two \$10 credit notes for dinner in the hotel's restaurant. (Tea-time is an institution at the Ritz Carlton every afternoon.) The Queen Elizabeth (900 Dorchester Boulevard West; tel: 223-4869), the biggest hotel in town, offers rates for any two days of the week for \$79 a person double. An American breakfast and newspaper in the coffee shop are included. At the Four Seasons Hotel (1050 Sherbrooke Street West; tel: 828-1188) there's a weekend rate of \$80 a person for two nights, single or double.

A Friday-to-Sunday stay at the Ramada Inn Downtown (1007 Guy Street; tel: 228-2828) costs \$50 a person, double occupancy. Or, with an arrival on any day, two nights and three days are available for \$66 a person, double, including newspaper and orange juice delivered to room, two breakfasts, indoor parking and sauna access.

Information on accommodations as well as other travel details are available from the Montreal tourist office — Office des Congrès et du Tourisme du Grand Montréal, 174 Notre Dame Street East, Montreal, Quebec H2Y 1B5 Canada (tel: 871-1595). Advice is also obtainable at the Quebec office, Maison du Tourisme, 2 Place Ville-Marie, Suite 70, Montreal, Quebec H3B 2C9 (tel: 873-2015).

It is hard to eat badly in Montreal, no matter what one's tastes. Naturally, the menu begins with the grande cuisine of such elegant French restaurants as Les Halles and Les Chenets, serving classical French meals. At Les Halles, 1450 Crescent Street (tel: 844-2328), where dinner for two will cost from \$75 to \$100, the wide range of offerings runs from sweetbreads in rich sauces to rabbit with Calvados. Reservations are necessary. Les Chen-

ets, 2075 Bishop Street (tel: 844-1842), has three specialties: a combination plate of poached fillet of salmon with a white butter sauce and fillet of halibut with a hollandaise sauce; pheasant with white wine sauce and morels; and half a lobster stuffed with mixed vegetables and mayonnaise. Dinner: about \$60 for two without wine. Wine prices begin at \$18.50 a bottle.

Another good choice is Altitude 737, Place Ville-Marie (tel: 8611511), which is perched on one of the city's tallest office buildings and offers a dazzling view of the city. Dinner for two, \$50 to \$75. The Sunday brunch, including lobster, is good value at \$14.75. Strolling musicians will sing "Happy Birthday" in seemingly any language at Troika, 271, 2nd Street (tel: 849-9333), where the specialties include chicken Kiev and caviar omelets. About \$60 for two. Ben's Delicatessen, 90 De Maisonneuve West at Metcalfe, is bright and always crowded. The favorite offering is Montreal smoked meat, best washed down with a cherry coke. Under \$5.

Among the surprises is Gerónimo's, 443 St. François Xavier (tel: 442-0088) in the Old City, which offers American Indian food, from buffalo dishes to quail. About \$50 for two.

The culinary offerings of the thriving Jewish community include Sunday brunch at Beauty's, with massive platters of orange juice and enormous mushroom and onion omelets. It is one of the town's best kept secrets. A midnight trip to the Bagel Factory, 74 Fairmount Street, to buy a dozen hot sesame seed bagels may turn into a long, early morning conversation.

Many travelers couple a visit to Montreal's cultural and culinary attractions with a ski trip to the nearby Laurentian Mountains, just an hour away. This year the quality of the snow is said to be the best in memory, and by late January the had already been more of the stuff than the previous three winters combined. Several packages, including one offered by the Auberge Con de la Montagne near Mount Tremblant, offer hotel, meals and lift tickets. Information on ski packages is available at the Quebec Tourist Office in Montreal.

The New York Times

The Taste of the Algarve

by Paul Lewis

PORTIMAO, Portugal — Along Portugal's Algarve coast is found a dish that may have been inspired by Arab alchemists centuries ago striving to turn base metals into gold. The dish, like the special cooking vessel used to prepare it, is called *cataplana*. It is a stew of clams, pork, vegetables and spices steamed in a handmade, air-tight copper pot that resembles a football cut in half but hinged on one side. The *cataplana* thus appears to be the ancestor of the pressure cooker.

The neighboring Spanish have long known that meat and shellfish make a good combination, as paella shows. And in Morocco, only a short boat trip away from southern Portugal, meat and vegetables are regularly prepared in a globelike earthenware pot with a chimney that allows the steam to escape.

Only in the Algarve are shellfish and pork cooked together in a snugly sealed metal container. The result is a delicious, slightly sweet-tasting stew that is served in local restaurants all along the coast. It is the true specialty of the region, and one no discerning visitor should forgo.

Armando Quaresma Rijo, owner of the O Bicho restaurant in Portimão and one of the best *cataplana* cooks in the Algarve, recalls that his grandfather took a *cataplana* with him on hunting trips and sometimes substituted rabbit for pork.

Part of the reason the *cataplana* is found only in the Algarve is probably that until quite recently communications with the rest of the country were poor. Before the proclamation of the republic in 1910, the Algarve was considered so remote that it was treated as a separate kingdom under the Portuguese crown.

The Algarve was also ruled by the Moors for more than 600 years until they were expelled in 1249; the Moorish influence is still discernible today in the architecture of the region, in the traditional dress of many rural women who are shrouded in black veils against the sun, and even in the reputation its people enjoy of being nominal Christians, much given to superstition.

But during the long period of Moorish rule, the Algarve was a noted intellectual center. Known especially for alchemy and liberal Islamic thought, in the cities of Faro and Silves, 12th-century Islamic scholars, called Sufi masters, stressed the similarities between Christianity, Judaism and Islam, and tried to define the common threads linking them.

Another possible clue to the *cataplana*'s origins is that to this day the two kinds of clams most frequently used are known by local people as *crustáceos e judeus*, Christians and Jews. The former are larger and found in sand washed by the sea while the latter, smaller, more plentiful variety comes from the muddy estuaries of rivers.

Lima de Freitas, a distinguished Portuguese painter and long-time Algarve resident who is knowledgeable about magic, speculates that the *cataplana* may have been inspired by the experiments of the freethinking medieval Arab alchemists who heated base metals in a retort, trying vainly to turn them into gold. Cooking, after all, he says, is itself a kind of alchemy, using heat to change the nature of basic substances and turn them into something more valuable and life-sustaining.

Even the idea of mixing fish and meat, de Freitas points out, recalls the interest the Algarve's medieval Arab scholars showed in finding a compromise between the great religions of their day, as does the habit of naming the clams Christians and Jews. Although the word *cataplana* has no evident meaning in Portuguese, some scholars think it could be derived from an old word meaning forge.

Two of the best places to eat an authentic *cataplana* are the O Bicho (in the Largo Gil Eanes), already mentioned, and another restaurant, also in Portimão, called the Escondidinho (just off the main square), which has blue tiled benches depicting scenes from Portuguese history.

Both restaurants are rather rough and ready: large, noisy, poorly lighted places with functional furniture, paper tablecloths and little decoration. There is even a family connection between them. Rijo, the owner of O Bicho, started out as a waiter in the Escondidinho and married the daughter of one of the owners.

Both O Bicho and Escondidinho serve a first-rate *cataplana*, brought piping hot to the table and unsealed with a hiss of escaping steam in front of you. Inside, surrounded by a sea of rich gravy juices, is a mound of hot clams mixed up with shreds of pork and smoked ham and slices of green pepper and tomato. (Make sure each clam has opened a little before you eat it, otherwise it may be bad, and don't be afraid to scoop up the gravy with the spoon provided.)

To accompany the meal, order a bottle of *vinho verde*, the mildly sparkling white wine from northern Portugal and the local Monchique mineral water that the ancient Romans admired. Expect to spend 400 escudos (about \$3) a person for *cataplana*, and 250 escudos a bottle for the *vinho verde*.

If you enjoy *cataplana*, think about preparing one yourself at home. This means a visit to the small town of Loulé in the hills a bit back from the sea and about halfway between Portimão and Faro, where the best *cataplana* dishes are made.

The town is famous for its brass smiths, mostly congregated on the Rua da Barbaca near the remains of the old town walls. At Caldeiraria Louletana 28 visitors can watch craftsmen hammering out the dishes by hand. A medium-sized *cataplana*, big enough for preparing portions for two or three people, costs about 4,000 escudos.

The following directions for preparing a *cataplana* were written down while watching Rijo prepare a *cataplana* for six people at his home outside Portimão:

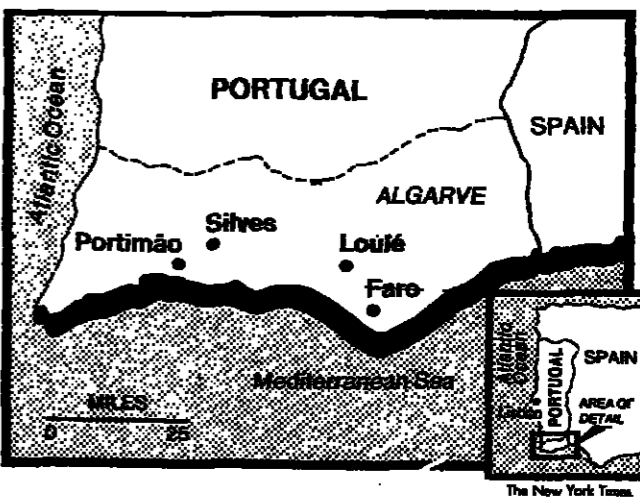
CATAPLANA

50 to 60 fresh clams
1½ pounds cubed pork
White wine
Lard
Bay leaf
Garlic
Hot red pepper
Salt to taste
Margarine
1 green pepper
1 tomato
10 slices of presunto or ham
Parsley
Lemon juice

1. Soak the fresh clams (about 8 to 10 a serving) for two hours in seawater, to remove all traces of sand.
2. Fry about 1½ pounds of cubed pork that has been marinated in white wine, adding lard, garlic, a bay leaf, a sprinkling of hot red pepper and some salt. Add more white wine to the pork while it is frying.
3. Grease both halves of the interior of the *cataplana* with margarine. Put the clams into the dish first, then the fried pork. Add half a big green pepper and a tomato, each sliced very thin. Then add about 10 slices of presunto or other ham (bacon can also be substituted), and a handful of small pieces of cooked ham and plenty of parsley, with a little salt and some water.
4. Tightly close the two halves of the *cataplana*, using the pin and the clips on the outside to get a snug fit. Then place the closed dish on a gas or electric burner for 10 minutes. Just before the 10 minutes are up, open the *cataplana*, add lemon juice and close it again for a minute or two. Remove the *cataplana* from the stove and open it at the table.

Serve in soup bowls with plenty of fresh, crusty bread for soaking up the juices.

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The New York Times

Art and the Artful Fake

Continued from page 7

Among learned people the wish to revenge themselves for wounds, real or imagined, has sometimes to be discouraged. There is pure mischief — the wish to make other people look silly. And then there is the hatred of art, the blind malignity that is more widespread — often on an unconscious level — than is generally supposed. Alone or in combination, these are powerful motivations. The person who cries "Fake!" may be as accessible to them as is the faker. Against them, the person who really knows better may have trouble getting heard.

In this matter, fallacies are like weeds. Possessed of a phenomenal destructive energy, they are no sooner disproven than they turn up again. There are still people who believe not only that no one can tell the difference between a fake and an original, but that there is really no difference between the one and the other. As they see it, copy and original, "facsimile" and fake, reproduction and autograph are interchangeable.

It is a point of view in which a goofy, incomprehending populism allies itself unwittingly with criminality, and a panoramic illiteracy takes its time from a celebrated but ridiculous essay by the German critic Walter Benjamin. Though in many another context a man of inspired insights, Benjamin argued in the 1930s that thanks to the unprecedentedly high quality of modern methods of mechanical reproduction, the original work of art had lost its old primary and could legitimately be de-mythified. It was within our grasp, in other words, that the same painting could be in 500 places at once.

This argument found degraded expression last year in an article — for which the so-called "research" was funded by the Twentieth Century Fund — in Harper's magazine. Entitled "Let Them See Fakes: A Better Way To Bring Art to the People," the article in question started from a standpoint of total ignorance and went rapidly backward from there. Its argument was that regional museums should give over buying original works of art, since the

best would be forever beyond their reach, and concentrate instead on buying reproductions of accredited masterpieces. Why should the public be fobbed off with minor originals, that is to say, when they could be looking at impeccable reproductions of Raphael, Rembrandt and Matisse?

In point of fact, what Benjamin said was the exact opposite of the truth. So far from reaching perfection, reproductions have never been less able to satisfy an informed observer. The "better" they are, the worse they are. Hundreds of dollars are charged today for greasy and illegible "facsimiles" of Cubist painting that give a wholly misleading idea of the original, whereas at the Phillips Gallery in Washington (to name one example only), \$20 or less will buy a plainspoken no-nonsense reproduction that has at least something of authenticity about it.

In this matter, Benjamin may well have been influenced by the high quality of the reproductions of watercolors and drawings that were marketed in small numbers by the Marek Gesellschaft in the Germany of his youth. Since then, all has been downhill. What happened in the 40 and some years since Benjamin led whole generations astray is that have become ever more aware of the potency, the uniqueness, the irreplaceability of the original work of art.

In this context I cannot better what was said in The New Criterion magazine in October 1983 by E. V. Shaw. In his career as a rare dealer Shaw has had many great paintings and drawings through his hands. He has also had to put up with the boredom, the irrelevancy and the waste of time that find their apotheosis in the pseudo-plausible fake. Of those I think that there is really no discernible difference between original, reproduction and *à-la-mode* copy he says that they stand for "anti-artist position combined with a fundamentally philistine sensibility." "The consequence of such a combination," he goes on, "would be laughable, were they not also dangerous."

What we are faced with is not a

recrudescence of faking on the grand scale. Faking is by no means come to an end. Some fakes are by no means despicable — witness the Beethoven "Missa" and "Choral" that might have passed muster in our own time had not scientific analysis revealed that both the pigments and the wooden panel that supports them were made in the 19th century.

Can surprise one that fakes of one kind or another are on offer in every big city in the world. Those who wish to unload those fakes do so by any means they can. Those who attempted to buy should be on their guard. You can walk out of some galleries with a fake, as you can drive away from some used-car dealers and have the car blow up at the next intersection. But this is a grown-up world. More is known about works of art than was ever known before. No one who doesn't want to do so has any business getting into the half-world of the fake.

That half-world will always exist. Hardly had Claes Oldenburg produced in 1966 a sculpture of a baked potato spattered with chives than some rascal began to fake it. Between the true fake and the fake fake, battle raged until every connoisseur on the block could tell them apart. Given the multiplicity of art in the 1980s, and the high prices commanded by much of it, faking is not likely to die out. But the good news is that the vibration of the best new art is not easily duplicated. A fake Miro, a fake Bacon, a fake Dubuffet, a fake Johns — these are soon detected.

And just in case you think that you might get in over your head, please bear in mind what Walter Sickert said some 50 or 60 years ago, when he was the best painter in England. Someone who liked his work bought a painting that was said to be a Sickert. When he got home, he panicked, sent Sickert a photograph of it and asked for an immediate reply. Was it by him, or was it not? Sickert telegraphed within the hour: NO BUT NONE THE WORSE FOR THAT.

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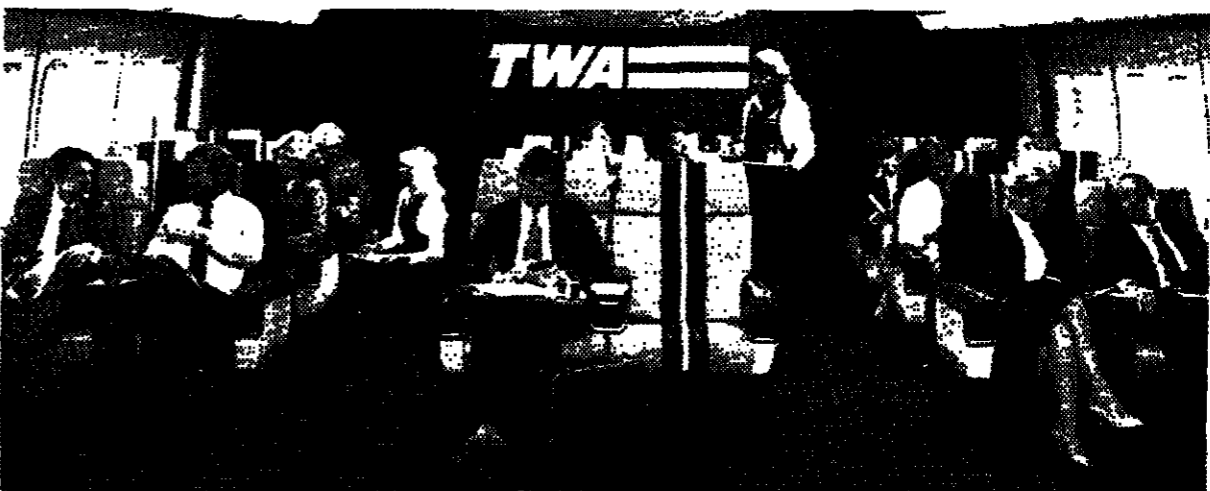
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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1984

TECHNOLOGY

Computer Firms Hunting Ways to Link Components

By DAVID E. SANGER
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Most major computer makers deny they are in the computer business any more. Instead, they profess to be leaders in the "systems business," selling "system solutions" that insure that customers will not be left with a bunch of disparate components, unable to communicate with one another.

Despite the reassuring words, however, the most promising systems for tying the hottest-selling desktop and personal computers into truly efficient "networks" are still on the electronic drawing board.

"It's one thing to provide people with the wires, the connectors and the jacks," said Dick Doll, president of the DMW Group, a telecommunications consulting firm in Ann Arbor, Michigan. "People are just beginning to realize that these systems require a much higher level of coordination, especially if a whole raft of popular computers — Wang word processors, Apple computers and IBM PCs for example — can all communicate."

Communication in the office was rarely a problem when companies relied almost exclusively on some large mainframe computer, buried in the basement. Workers needed the computer or worked at terminals — machines with no computational power of their own — and shared the power of the central system. But only a limited number of terminals can be hooked up to a central processor, and when demand is at a peak, the response time of the main computer can slow tremendously.

Microcomputers, however, can fend for themselves. They are more flexible, less expensive, and because they usually serve only one user they are quick. But manufacturers have realized that they must be able to share documents, electronic spreadsheets and other information without resorting to a central computer to act as "traffic cop."

There has developed a need for "local area networks," the industry's less-than-graceful term for communications systems that link desktop computers with nearby printers and other equipment. The first in the race was Xerox, which in 1980 agreed on standards for its Ethernet system with Digital Equipment Corp. and Intel Corp. It licensed more than 100 other companies to make Ethernet-compatible equipment.

While specific characteristics of those systems vary, they operate on the same principle: The computers are linked by a central "pipeline" and each can shoot a message — in a "packet" that is best envisioned as a tennis ball — to any other computer in the network. If one tennis ball collides with another, they both retreat to their point of origin, to be shot out again at a random time.

Xerox says more than 5,000 Ethernet systems have already been installed. "It was a good idea, but it has its limitations," said Douglas Wilson, the manager of system operations for Project Athena, a Massachusetts Institute of Technology program that is attempting to link several types of local area networks. Ethernet is limited to about one kilometer (0.62 miles) of wiring — if they are any larger the individual computers cannot tell whether a collision has taken place.

Moreover, just because a machine is hooked to an Ethernet does not mean it can communicate: Computers must also send "protocols," or communications signals, understandable to all computers in the network.

The alternative — and one that most analysts expect International Business Machines to embrace in the near future — is called a "token passing ring." As the name implies, computers would be organized in a circle, and a "token" — much like the baton in a relay race — would be passed from one machine to the next. Any machine in the network can put a message on the token before handing it off — provided a message is not already attached — to be read by a computer that also understands the same protocols.

Because the token moves in one direction around the ring, there are no collisions.

IBM has already made public technical papers on the technology, developed in the company's laboratories in Switzerland and now being refined at Carnegie-Mellon University.

IBM last week introduced a low-cost "cluster system" — IBM spokesmen were careful not to label it a true network — capable of linking 64 IBM Personal Computers. Any computer in the network, even a \$600 PCjr home computer, can use files stored in one machine. But it cannot share printers or other peripheral equipment and the system is slow.

CURRENCY RATES

Late interbank rates on Feb. 23, excluding fees.
Official findings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, New York rates at 4:00 pm EST.

	\$	DM	FF	Y	S	Y	Y
Amsterdam	3.0325	4.391	112.91	26.46	0.3822	5.51	127.285
Brussels	34.26	79.855	20.483	6.4905	3.3025	18.1385	24.825
Milan	2.6615	3.888	96.35	26.42	1.414	88.54	121.46
Paris	1.483	3.8771	112.925	26.4518	0.3825	5.51	127.285
London	1.483	3.8771	112.925	26.4518	0.3825	5.51	127.285
Stockholm	1.483	3.8771	112.925	26.4518	0.3825	5.51	127.285
Oslo	1.483	3.8771	112.925	26.4518	0.3825	5.51	127.285
Copenhagen	1.483	3.8771	112.925	26.4518	0.3825	5.51	127.285
Helsinki	1.483	3.8771	112.925	26.4518	0.3825	5.51	127.285
Tokyo	1.483	3.8771	112.925	26.4518	0.3825	5.51	127.285
Yokohama	1.483	3.8771	112.925	26.4518	0.3825	5.51	127.285
Manila	1.483	3.8771	112.925	26.4518	0.3825	5.51	127.285
Bombay	1.483	3.8771	112.925	26.4518	0.3825	5.51	127.285
Calcutta	1.483	3.8771	112.925	26.4518	0.3825	5.51	127.285
Rangoon	1.483	3.8771	112.925	26.4518	0.3825	5.51	127.285
Colombo	1.483	3.8771	112.925	26.4518	0.3825	5.51	127.285
Singapore	1.483	3.8771	112.925	26.4518	0.3825	5.51	127.285
Malaysia	1.483	3.8771	112.925	26.4518	0.3825	5.51	127.285
Thailand	1.483	3.8771	112.925	26.4518	0.3825	5.51	127.285
Philippines	1.483	3.8771	112.925	26.4518	0.3825	5.51	127.285
Indonesia	1.483	3.8771	112.925	26.4518	0.3825	5.51	127.285
Sri Lanka	1.483	3.8771	112.925	26.4518	0.3825	5.51	127.285
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Bangladesh	1.483	3.8771	112.925	26.4518	0.3825	5.51	127.285
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Cambodia	1.483	3.8771	112.925	26.4518	0.3825	5.51	127.285
Vietnam	1.483	3.8771	112.925	26.4518	0.3825	5.51	127.285
North Vietnam	1.483	3.8771	112.925	26.4518	0.3825	5.51	127.285
South Vietnam	1.483	3.8771	112.925	26.4518	0.3825	5.51	127.285
East Germany	1.483	3.8771	112.925	26.4518	0.3825	5.51	127.285
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Poland	1.483	3.8771	112.925	26.4518	0.3825	5.51	127.285
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Ingush	1.48						

Thursday's AMEX Closing

Vol. at 4 p.m. 7,550,000
Prev. 4 p.m. Vol. 6,670,000

Tables include the nationwide prices
Up to the closing on Wall Street

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Stk.	Close
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100s	High
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100s	High
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100s	High
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100s	High
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100s	High
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100s	High
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100s	High
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100s	High
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100s	High
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12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100s	High
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12 Month	High							

U.S. Futures Prices Feb. 23

Grains	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
WHEAT	130.00	130.50	129.50	130.00	+0.50
CORN	3.25	3.30	3.20	3.25	+0.05
SOYBEANS	10.50	10.60	10.40	10.50	+0.10
SOYBEAN MEAL	2.50	2.55	2.45	2.50	+0.05
SOYBEAN OIL	18.00	18.10	17.90	18.00	+0.10

Metals	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
COPPER	1.50	1.55	1.45	1.50	+0.05
SILVER	1.20	1.25	1.15	1.20	+0.05
GOLD	350.00	355.00	345.00	350.00	+5.00

Stocks	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
NYSE	1,200.00	1,210.00	1,190.00	1,200.00	+10.00
AMEX	100.00	105.00	95.00	100.00	+5.00

Commodities	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
CRUDE OIL	25.00	25.50	24.50	25.00	+0.50
NATURAL GAS	1.00	1.05	0.95	1.00	+0.05

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CORN	3.25	3.30	3.20	3.25	+0.05
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NOTES
The Associated Press
BRUSSELS — The European Community Commission Thursday approved Luxembourg's plans to revamp its steel industry and authorized the spending of 18 billion francs (\$33.3 million) to restore it to profitability by the end of 1985.

"Luxembourg is the first EC country whose steel-restructuring plan has been approved," said a spokesman for the commission.

The commission had set a Jan. 31 deadline for national governments to submit proposals on how they planned to make the EC steel industry profitable again. The plans must show a schedule for cutting output capacity and demonstrate that steel companies can survive without government funds.

The commission spokesman said Luxembourg's proposals "largely met" the conditions that EC nations have agreed were needed to make the restructuring of the steel sector a success.

Luxembourg will implement capacity cuts of at least 410,000 metric tons of hot-rolled products at Arbed SA, and its affiliate, Societe Metallurgique et Miniere de Rodange-Athus. The EC's smallest nation has already made capacity cuts of 550,000 metric tons.

The commission said the Luxembourg plan showed that Arbed and its affiliate had a "reasonable" chance of returning to profitability by the end of 1985.

The Daily Source for International Investors

11.93
12.22
44.06
128.11
297.24



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SPORTS

Michael Spinks: A Champion Alone at the Top

By Michael Katz
New York Times Service

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey — Dennis Rappaport was talking: Subliminal motivation, 5,000 exercises for the upper stomach, 5,000 exercises for the stomach, 175 miles of running up mountains, like that.

"I guarantee you," the fight manager concluded, "the Davis is in the best shape any fighter's been in."

Ed Lewis, who promotes Michael Spinks's fights, said, "I made a mistake," he told the world's only lightweight champion after introducing Davis as the challenger in the 12-round title fight here today. "You're going to be fighting Superman."

Spinks, sitting quietly on the dais at a news conference Wednesday, nonchalantly nodded his head, once to the right, once to the left, a silent "Oh, yeah?" thing seems to be boxing's master of impatience. Not anymore. The 27-year-old champion might be expected, for example, to be furious.

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contender across the board." Even Eddie Futch, Spinks's wise old trainer, could not believe the move by Lewis.

Spinks denied that he was upset with Lewis. The Qawi fight will happen, probably in late April or early May, said the promoter, and if Spinks does not get \$1.3 million from HBO, the figure probably won't be too much lower.

"I don't get hung up on things that happen," Spinks said. "They happen. I just roll with everything. I can deal with it."

"You lose something you can't replace, that's one thing. The money can be replaced. A wife, you can't replace that."

The stoicism in his eyes was replaced by tears. Thirteen months ago, Spinks's friend, Sandra Massey, was killed in a car accident, leaving behind their daughter, Michele, now 3 years old.

"I look at her and see her ma," Spinks said. "It's still hard to believe."

In front of him on the dais were his three world championship belts—from the World Boxing Association, World Boxing Council and International Boxing Federation. But round his neck, a symbol of happier times when boxing for him was not as lonely as it is now, he wore his 1976 Olympic gold medal.

"It's precious to me," he said. "I didn't get paid to do it, and I let go a lot of things. I dropped out of school to make the team."

"Not just the boxing team, the United States team, with swimmers and all of the sports. We all were one."

He is alone in a lot of ways: the only one of the five 1976 Olympic champions from the United States still undefeated (25-0, with 18 knockouts), the only one still a world champion. But even from the lethargic

way he fights, especially from that, he gives the impression that boxing is simply a joyless way of earning a living.

It is a profession of which his daughter does not approve.

"I tell her, 'I got to box, want to see daddy box?' and she'll say, 'I'm not going to cry,'" he said. "But last time she came, she started to cry."

He rules a faceless division of limited opportunities where challengers have to be recycled to give the champions work. This is Davis's second shot. In 1982 he was knocked out in the 11th round by Qawi, then the WBC champion. Spinks, making his eighth defense, said all the division really needed was "new opponents."

He'll have to content himself with the likes of Davis and Qawi, neither of whom is expected to be easy. Davis, a 32-year-old veteran, who once knocked out Gerry Cooney as an amateur, is a dangerous puncher. He has a 27-3 record, with 17 knockouts.

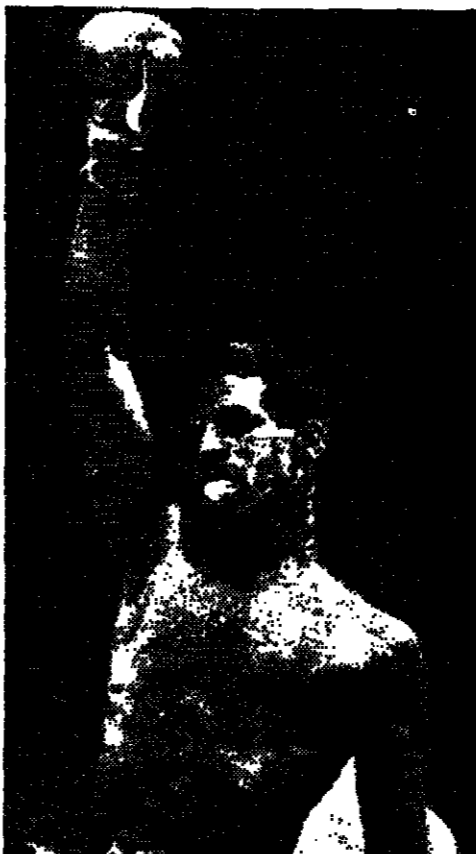
"I'm not Superman," he said. "I'm a hungry man."

Spinks is not worried about Davis's hunger or subliminal motivation. Between rounds, the challenger will be listening to a music cassette with such subliminal messages as "You're not tired, you can do it, just keep your hands up."

"What I do for me," said Spinks, "is I get on my knees."

"The main thing is not to get off to a slow start," said Davis, who is vulnerable in the early rounds.

Futch wants Spinks to take advantage early, but the champion was not so eager to fight out of character. "I can start fast, but I prefer taking my time," he said. "They say haste makes waste, and I don't want to be wasted."



Michael Spinks
... ruling a division of limited opportunities.

SPORTS BRIEFS

Australia to Start Davis Cup Defense

PERTH, Australia (AP) — Pat Cash, who helped to spark Australia to its victory over Sweden in the Davis Cup final in December, has been omitted from his country's team for the first round tie against Yugoslavia here Friday.

The Australian team captain, Neale Fraser, announced Thursday that Paul McNamee and John Fitzgerald will play the singles match and McNamee and Mark Edmondson will contest the doubles. Yugoslavia's two top players, Marko Ostojic and Slobodan Zivojinovic, will play the singles and pair for the doubles Saturday.

In another opening round match, the United States, led by John McEnroe and Jimmy Connors, will play Romania in Bucharest. McEnroe and Connors will play the singles, while McEnroe will team with Peter Fleming in the doubles. Romania will be led by playing captain Ilie Nastase.

The other World Group matches this weekend are: Italy at Britain, Argentina at West Germany, Denmark at Czechoslovakia, France at India, Paraguay at New Zealand and Ecuador at Sweden.

Stecca Dethrones Cruz for WBA Title

MILAN (UPI) — Loris Stecca of Italy captured the World Boxing Association superbantamweight title Wednesday when he stopped champion Leonardo Cruz of the Dominican Republic on a technical knockout in the 12th round of their scheduled 15-round fight.

Stecca, 23, unleashed a flurry of lefts and rights to the head of Cruz, 31, in the second minute of the 12th round. Cruz, after taking a left to the chin, turned away and signalled the end of the fight.

Cruz (43-6-3) had made three successful defenses of the title he won in June 1982 with a 15-round decision over Sergio Palma of Argentina. Stecca (33-0-1) is scheduled to fight Victor Gallegas of Puerto Rico within 90 days in Puerto Rico, according to fight organizers.

U.K. Rejects S. African Sports Appeal

LONDON (AP) — The British government said Thursday it has rejected a South African appeal to launch a new Commonwealth investigation of the white-ruled country's moves to segregate its sports.

Rudolph Opperman, president of the South Africa's Sports Federation, said the inquiry would have determined whether South Africa should continue to be excluded from the Olympic Games. He claimed that the constitution and activities of all but two sports in South Africa had become multiracial.

A spokeswoman for Britain's minister for sport, Neil Macfarlane, said the minister told Opperman he could not agree to the request. Britain has signed the 1977 Gleneagles Agreement, which discourages all Commonwealth sports contact with South Africa.

The issue of sporting ties with South Africa has been revived by a planned South African tour by an English rugby union team. Macfarlane and other British ministers have urged the country's Rugby Football Union to call off the tour. RFU is to make a final decision March 30.

Dolphins Trade Woodley to Steelers

PITTSBURGH (UPI) — The Pittsburgh Steelers have acquired quarterback David Woodley from the Miami Dolphins. Under the terms of the trade, announced Wednesday, Miami will receive Pittsburgh's third-round choice in the 1984 National Football League draft of college players and possibly a 1985 draft choice.

Woodley, 25, spent four seasons — mostly as starting quarterback — with the Dolphins. But last season he was benched by the Dolphins in favor of rookie Dan Marino.

Wilson, Martin Released From Jail

FORT WORTH, Texas (AP) — Willie Wilson and Jerry Martin, two of four members of the 1983 Kansas City Royals in federal prison on drug charges, were released from prison on Thursday — nine days ahead of schedule because of good behavior.

Wilson and Martin began serving 90-day sentences Dec. 5 for misdemeanor convictions of trying to obtain cocaine. Vida Blue and Willie Aikens, two other 1983 Royals serving similar sentences at the federal prison, began their sentences after Wilson and Martin and are not scheduled for release until late March and early April.

Austin, More Mature, Returns to Tennis Tour

By Jane Gross
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The middle-aged man waiting for an elevator in the Manhattan tennis club jumped at the chance to make small talk with a champion. "How's your back?" he asked Tracy Austin, who has sat out 18 months in the last three years with a series of related injuries.

"Terrible," she replied jauntily. "How's yours?"

"Nothing was ever wrong with mine," he said.

"Lucky you," Austin countered. Austin's luck has been almost bad in recent years, when a brilliant tennis career was interrupted by a damaged sciatic nerve, a stress fracture in her back and a subsequent shoulder injury caused by atrophy of the muscles.

She withdrew from the circuit for five months in 1981 and five more in 1982, then was sidelined for eight months after withdrawing from Wimbledon last June. She returned to action two weeks ago at a tournament in Chicago, losing in the second round to Barbara Potter, and then on Wednesday lost to Pam Casale in the second round of the U.S. Women's Indoor Tennis Championships in East Hanover, New Jersey.

"There was a lot of pain in not being able to play, but it made me see life more fully," Austin said recently.

"It's real weird to think about those eight months because it was so different than anything I ever did before," she continued. "It

went so slow in some ways and so quickly in other ways. I don't want to make it sound like it was life-and-death because I killed me not to play, and I can't tell you how many days I was down. But, it was useful and so much fun at times, and I want to continue to have fun off the court, get my mind off it sometimes and just let loose."

The eight months, by Austin's count, were a time of adventure, introspection and independence. Until last year, her entire life had revolved around tennis, and she was swaddled by a loving family and a retinue of coaches and advisers who made most of the decisions for her. At 15, when she joined the professional tour, that was both appropriate and necessary. At 21, forced out of her accustomed patterns by injuries, she embraced the challenge of "being on my own and having all my decisions made by me."

Austin spent three months in Australia, training with Tony Roche during the week and sampling the nightlife in Sydney with a friend, Karen Scott, on weekends. She rode horses, went bicycling and took long walks, returning to the Roches' home, "feeling totally cleansed, or whatever," she said.

She dismisses the notion, subscribed to by some in the tennis community, that her physical problems were caused by too much tournament play at too tender an age. "The sciatic nerve is where it all started," Austin said, "and that can happen whether you're 55 or 14. Then it's a vicious cycle and you have to break that cycle by keeping fit."

That is a doctrine preached for years by Billie Jean King. An early

"ferociously" — mysteries for recreation and books about nutrition and anatomy to better understand what had happened to her body.

"When I ask a doctor what's wrong, I want to know what he's talking about so I'm studying the biomechanics of the body," Austin said.

Most of her training has been done in Chicago, under the supervision of Bob Gagliardi, who had previously worked with her brother John. The program is complicated and varied, Austin said, and includes exercise, weight work and unexpected activities like walking on a balance beam. "As soon as you can do something, he makes you do something else, like walking on the beam backward," she said.

"That way it remains fun."

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That is a doctrine preached for years by Billie Jean King. An early

disciple of strenuous physical training for female athletes. "She's always been way ahead of everybody," Austin said. "She was the first one to stretch, the first one to do Nautilus. She even talked to me about it. I just didn't listen."

A recent message from King gave Austin a needed lift. Austin was in Hong Kong early in December, on her 31st birthday, unable to play in the tournament there but participating in a clinic. "In the locker room, everybody was going out to play and I was dressed in regular clothes," Austin said. "I was real down, but Billie Jean sent me a birthday card. It said, 'Through difficult times you have to be strong.' That really hit me, and it was just the right time."

She has tried to be patient and avoid the hasty returns to competition that may have caused new injuries in the past.

"I don't expect miracles," she continued, "but I do expect things to be happening in the time period of the French Open. I'm real eager and totally positive about it. That positive attitude carried me through and I know if I keep plugging I'll get there. It's a long road back and I have to do it myself, but that makes me stronger."

That is a doctrine preached for years by Billie Jean King. An early

Hockey Team
ies to Find
ome on Road

The Associated Press

DENVER — Denver now is quarters for two Central league teams. The Colorado Flames are the official CHL entry. As of Tuesday, Denver also became home base for the "Oil" formerly the Tulsa Oilers.

The parent New York Rangers of the National Hockey League folded the Tulsa franchise, but the CHL decided to continue the team to complete CHL season schedule without postponements.

The Oilers will not play home games in Denver. Nor will they "home" games anywhere. The Oilers are strictly a team.

On Thursday night in Denver, the new Oilers were to play their new home city to the Colorado Flames. It's a game for Colorado, a game for the Oilers.

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Greece to Deliver Flame for Games

Government Accepts IOC Decision on Los Angeles Relay

New York Times Service

ATHENS — The Greek government said Thursday that it will deliver the Olympic flame to the organizers of the Los Angeles Games for their planned fund-raising relay prior to the July Olympics.

Both the Greek Olympic Committee and the local municipality of Olympia had objected to the relay.

But a government spokesman, Dimitrios Maroudas, said at a news conference that the government made the decision once the International Olympic Committee rejected the objections of the Greek representatives and approved the plans of the Los Angeles organizers.

"The flame is the property of the IOC, and

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